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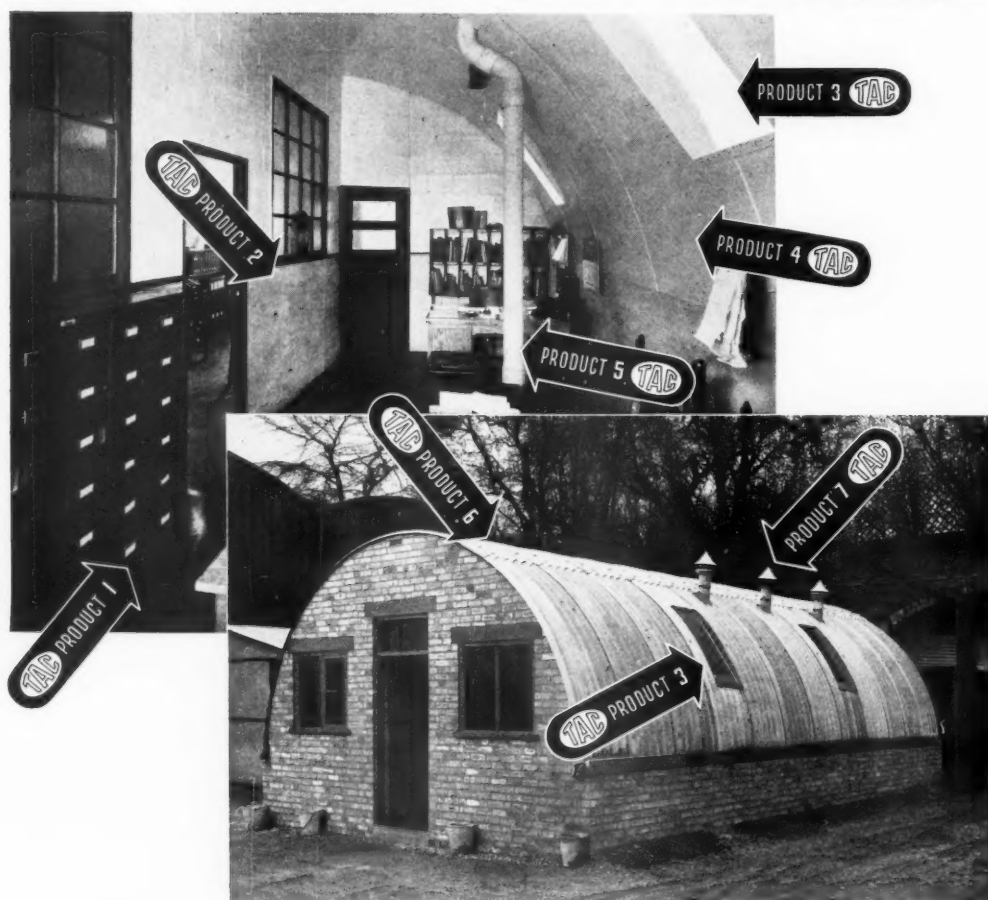
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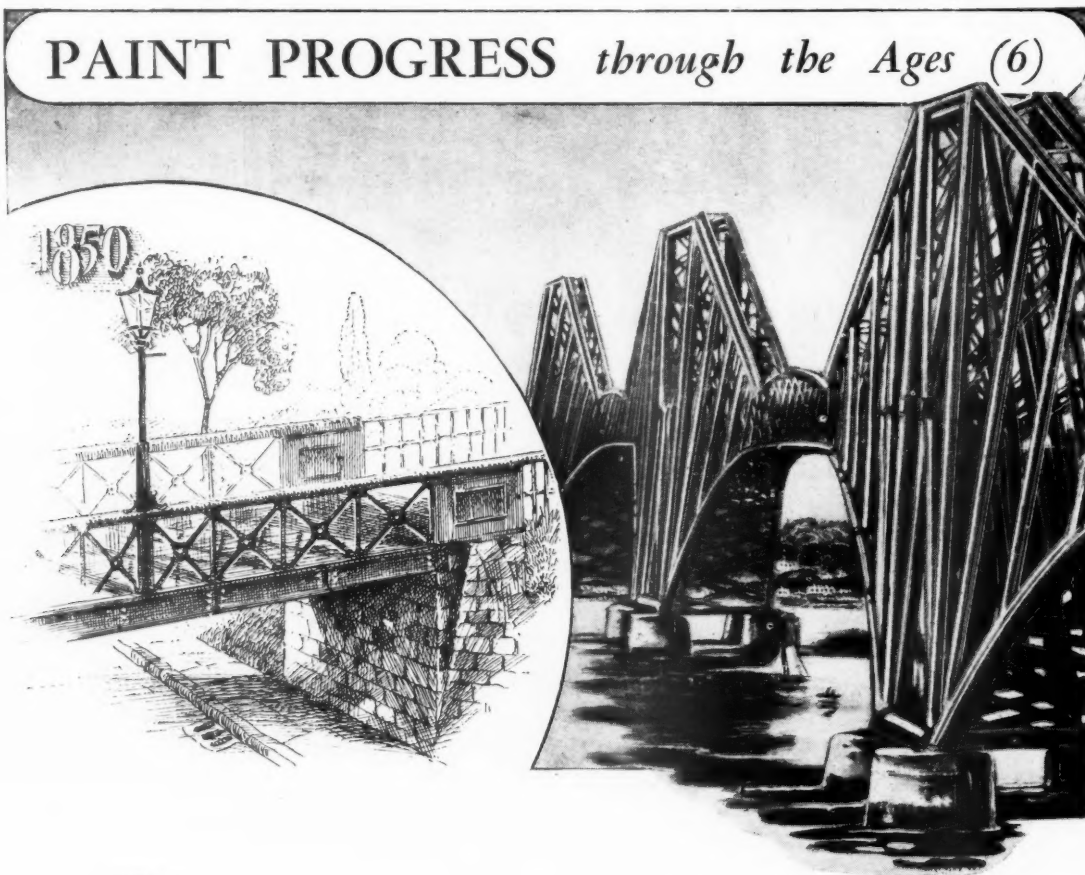
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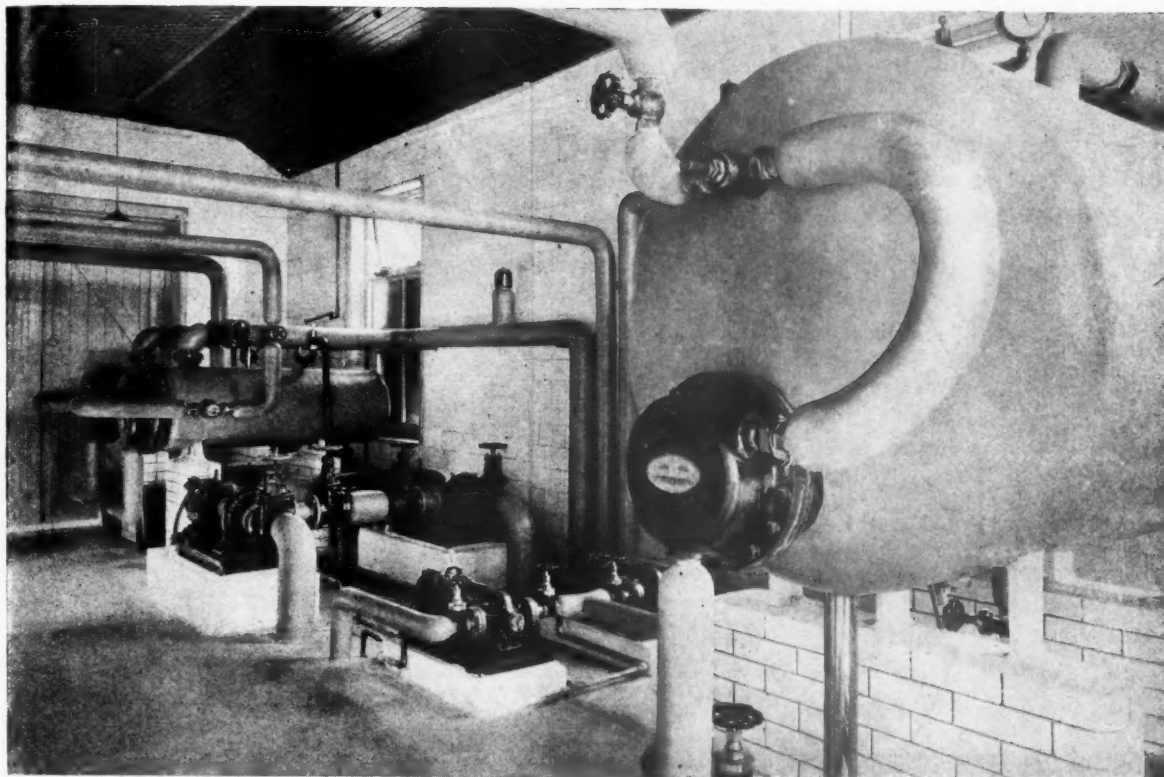
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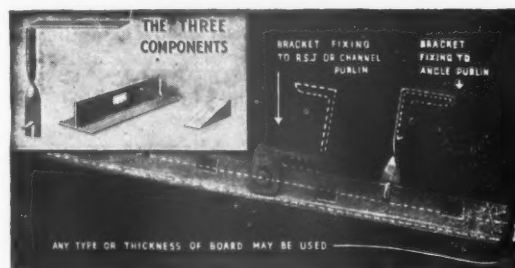
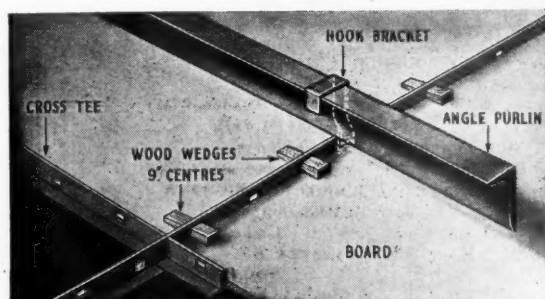
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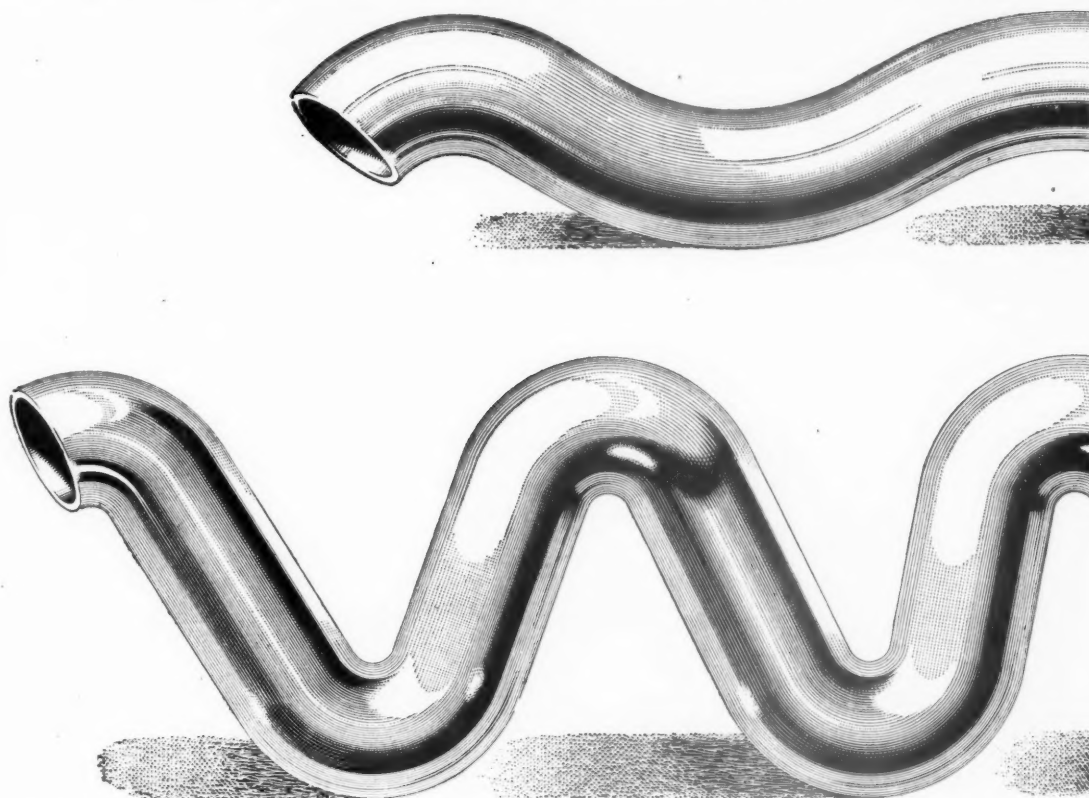
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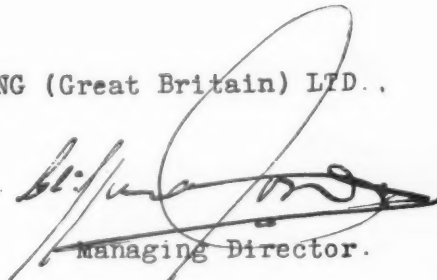
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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

3rd Series]

[Vol. 51

No. 2

DECEMBER 1943



St. Sophia of Novgorod. Built between 1045-50 by Vladimir, son of Yaroslav the Wise. Destroyed by the Germans. One of the photographs from the Soviet Ancient Monuments Exhibition

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Journal

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN THE WAR AREAS

From Monday, 20 December until 8 January, there is an Exhibition at the R.I.B.A. of Soviet Ancient Buildings in the War Areas.

In Britain we have experienced in full measure the tragedy of the loss of many of our greatest architectural treasures, and have our minds and hearts attuned to sympathy and understanding of what the Russian people have revealed to them now as their armies advance into cities which have lain for two or more years in Nazi occupation.

In place after place, whose names are part of past as well as present history, the toll is recorded too of destruction or wanton stripping of priceless architectural treasures.

Many of these—a fraction only of the full record—are shown at

the R.I.B.A.: the churches of Novgorod; the palaces of Tsar-koye Selo, Peterhof, and Pavlovsk; houses at Kalinin, Kaluga, and at Klin and Istra, the homes of Chekov and Chaikovsky, Tolstoy's home at Yasnaya Polyana and the great monasteries of New Jerusalem and Joseph Volokolamsk.

Behind the armies are Soviet architects and archaeologists, who, like the staff of our National Buildings Record, are charged with the duty of ordering the preservation of what remains and preparing a factual record for the powerful cultural commission which has been appointed to examine the whole range of Nazi vandalism. A note on the work of the Soviet Architectural Committee, by Academician Kolly, is printed on page 40. The Exhibition will be open every week-day until 6 p.m., excluding Christmas Day and Boxing Day (Saturdays until 5 p.m.), until 8 January.

CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS WHOSE STUDIES HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED BY WAR SERVICE

It has been decided that certain concessions may be granted to those men and women whose training has been interrupted by war service, and the Council have approved the principles which are to be followed when dealing with applications.

The application of each candidate will be the subject of individual and special consideration by a Committee of the Board of Architectural Education set up for the purpose, and the degree of concession determined according to the duration and circumstances of National Service.

Concessions may be granted to those who have served in the Armed Forces or whose full-time duties in Civil Defence or other form of national service have prevented them from studying or being engaged in matters related to architectural practice.

It is to be clearly understood that the concessions referred to in this memorandum are the maximum that may be allowed: each application will be considered on its merits and applicants will not necessarily be granted all the concessions. It has been decided that in no case shall there be any lowering of the standard required in the Final Examination as a qualification for Associate-ship.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

- (a) (i) Candidates may be permitted to submit office or other drawings and sketches in lieu of one or more of the prescribed Testimonies of Study.
- (ii) Illustrated theses may be submitted in lieu of one or both of the examinations in General and Specialised History of Architecture. The subjects of these theses may be selected by candidates granted the concession and will be submitted for approval by the Examiners before being undertaken. The theses may be submitted with the Testimonies of Study or at the time when application is made for admission to the examination.
- (iii) All candidates will be required to take the examinations in Design, Constructional Design and the Properties and Uses of Building Materials, and Calculations of Simple Structural Members.

FINAL EXAMINATION

- (b) (i) Candidates may be permitted to submit the following in lieu of the prescribed Testimonies of Study:

A Portfolio of office or other drawings executed by the applicant, such as will demonstrate knowledge of design and construction, and

One "Problem in Design" specially set, to include constructional drawings and involving acoustical treatment.

- (ii) In place of the written thesis, candidates may be permitted to submit a thesis design, accompanied by a short report, for a building or group of buildings, based on a programme prepared by the candidate and approved by the Testimonies Examiners. The subject of the design is to be related to a problem of post-war reconstruction connected with the community in which the candidate resides or has resided. The report should deal with the selection of the site, its treatment and a description of the building which is the subject of the report.
- (iii) The thesis design referred to in (b) (ii), or a written thesis in accordance with the regulations, may be submitted *before or after* the taking of Parts I and II of the Final Examination. A written or design thesis will, however, remain part of the Final Examination and must be approved before the application for election as Associate is submitted.

Those who consider themselves qualified for concessions should submit their applications on a special form to be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

All students in the Forces are reminded that the Government have approved plans for providing financial assistance to enable suitably qualified men and women on demobilisation to undertake or continue further education or training. Those who had already commenced training in a Recognised School are strongly recommended to resume such studies as soon as possible after demobilisation.

PREFABRICATION AND STANDARDISATION

Some time ago the War Executive Committee of the Council on the proposition of the President, appointed a small Committee to formulate the Institutes' views on prefabrication and standardisation. This Committee, of which Dr. Charles Holden was Chairman, has prepared the following memorandum, which has been approved by the Council and may be taken as expressing officially their views on this subject which, quite properly, is receiving so much attention at the present time.

MEMORANDUM ON PREFABRICATION AND STANDARDISATION

1.—Prefabrication is assumed to mean the construction and assembly at the factory of units of building in portable sections for convenience of transport and would include structural units, complete sanitary units, fittings, etc. Such units would be standardised for speed and economy in production and erection.

2.—Standardisation has long been applied in the production and manufacture of small single items of building equipment, and could with advantage be greatly extended.

3.—The R.I.B.A. points out that it is inevitable that there must be a much larger degree of prefabrication and standardisation in the post-war years than hitherto for the following reasons:—

That the demand for post-war building will be so great that "speed" will be essential to cope with this demand within a reasonable time.

That four years of war production have taught us the value in terms of organisation for speed and economy of mass production of almost all war materials, and these lessons must be applied to the arts of peace.

4.—The R.I.B.A. would, therefore, welcome the assistance which prefabrication and standardisation could make towards the carrying out of the post-war building programme; subject only to the overriding condition that the fundamental principles of good architecture shall not suffer, viz., good planning and siting, good design and construction that is sound technically and economically. Good design must be interpreted in its broadest sense when applied to a new material or a new building technique, both of which must have appropriate expression.

5.—Any proposal, therefore, for prefabrication and standardisation as applied to building, whether it be for doors, windows, internal fittings, or for larger units of buildings themselves, should be judged on its merits in fulfilling the above conditions.

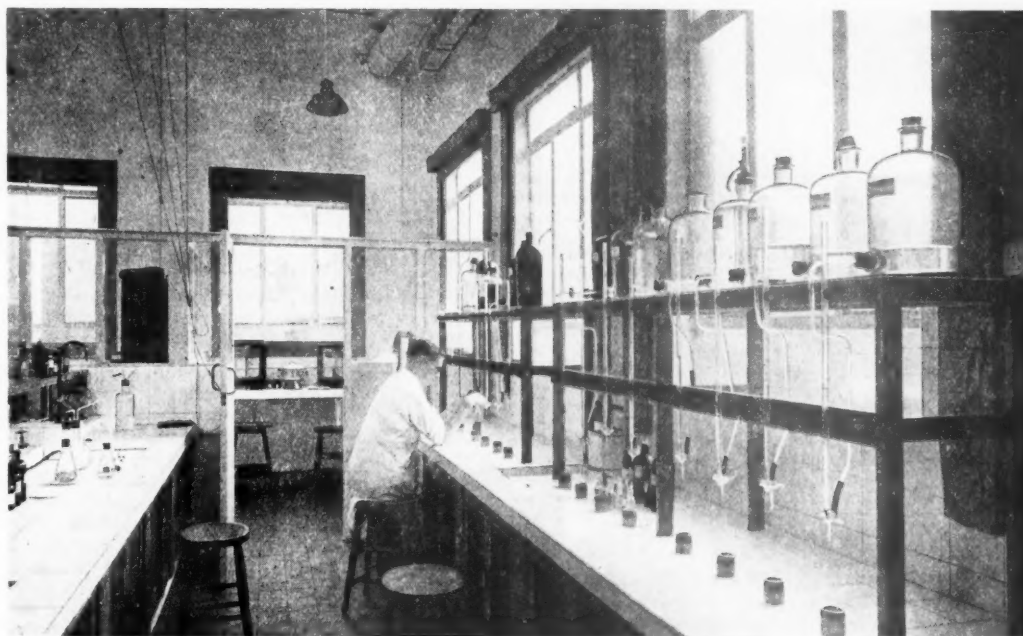
6.—It is suggested that a central Board should be set up for the purpose of making sole recommendations for the modification of building bye-laws permitting, under licence, the use of new materials and building techniques which fulfil the above mentioned principles.

7.—All new methods and materials should be subjected to drastic tests by the Building Research Station, which should report direct to the Board.

8.—From time to time there should be a review of different types of structure with a report on the behaviour of materials and techniques under stress of weather, wear and tear, maintenance costs and general amenity.

9.—It would be advisable that the standardisation of prefabricated structures should consist of units of construction capable of assembly in a variety of combinations. This would enable buildings to be planned for aspect, for varying needs and for the avoidance of the monotony of endless repetitions.

10.—In the interest of public amenity it would be generally preferable to confine the use of any particular building technique to groups of houses or buildings in specified areas rather than in isolated examples among buildings of traditional technique.



A Works Control Laboratory. Titration bench on right side, Work bench on left, Balance room in background. Architect, Edward D. Mills [A].

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PLANNING OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

By EDWARD D. MILLS [A.]

THE LABORATORY IN INDUSTRY

With the growth of industrialisation in this country the laboratory has become an integral part of the industrial unit. Every manufacturing group from the heavy engineering works to the food production factory finds the laboratory indispensable for the successful completion of its work. Laboratories differ as widely as the industries with which they are connected, but certain overriding principles can be applied to the design of all industrial laboratories, and the trained planner can find much in this sphere to tax his ingenuity and use his ability to the fullest extent in solving some of the many problems attached to their design.

The sixteenth-century alchemist, in his den, was a strange combination of charlatan and primitive scientist, his time was divided between the search for the "philosopher's stone" and the carrying out of experiments that laid the foundations of modern scientific research. His activities did, in fact, lay the foundations of the modern laboratory, for traces of his influence can still be found in contemporary laboratories, and in the illustrations in laboratory equipment catalogues.

To-day, the laboratory is the nerve centre of a modern factory, and its influence extends throughout the entire organisation of a manufacturing unit. Many scientific discoveries of outstanding importance have been made in industrial research units during the last few years. To name one single example of many that could be quoted, the famous sulphonamide drug M. & B. 693 was discovered in the research laboratories of a well-known manufacturer of fine chemicals. As the number 693 indicates, there were six hundred and ninety-three separate laboratory experiments before this particular drug was brought to such perfection

that it could be made part of normal chemotherapeutic practice. Every one of these experiments was carried out in an architect-made environment which mentally affected for good or ill the speed and quality of the work. Maybe in other conditions perfection might have been reached at 690 or postponed to 700—figures that represent time and the saving of life and the relief of suffering.

The more closely the architect studies the needs of the scientist in the laboratory and the more exactly he can translate them into a structural and functional unit, the more possible remarkable discoveries such as M. & B. 693 typifies become.

The work carried out in a factory laboratory varies with the industry concerned, and some industrial units may require several types of laboratory for a variety of scientific investigation and research. Metallurgical, Biological, Bacteriological, Micro-analytical, Pharmacological, Chemical, and many other types are in common use, each offering their own problems. With such an extensive field it is obvious that one article would be insufficient to deal with all types of laboratories found in modern factories, and it is therefore intended that the Chemical Laboratory shall be dealt with in some detail as the author's experience has related largely to this type of unit. As there are certain to be points overlooked, and matters scantily dealt with, a bibliography is appended, together with a list of contemporary laboratories, both industrial and academic, which the author feels may repay study by those who are interested in the subject.

The chart (Figure 1) shows in a tabulated form the relationship of the laboratory to the general factory organisation, and this arrangement is probably typical throughout most industries.

Type of Laboratory	Function	Work carried out
1. RESEARCH	Scientific investigation and discovery.	Improvement of existing products. Investigating new products, discovery of new products.
2. TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.	Technical investigation and discovery.	As above, but in relation to methods of manufacture, semi-scale manufacture before full-size plant is built.
3. WORKS.	The manufacturer's safeguard against inferior materials, inefficient plant, waste and delay.	Analytical control of intermediates. Routine tests during manufacture. Examination of rejected material. Investigation of manufacturing delays and low yields.
4. ANALYTICAL CONTROL.	The safeguard of manufacturers' reputation. The consumer's guarantee of quality.	The final testing of the product before packing. The control of the quality of bought materials.

Fig. 1. Factory and Laboratory relationships

The common denominator of all types of industrial laboratories is the fact that a laboratory is a workshop, sometimes a manufacturing unit on a small scale, the workman being the chemist, bacteriologist or whatever category of scientist uses the laboratory. It should, therefore, be designed as such, and the prime consideration should be the working method, the peculiarities, and the variety of the requirements of the scientist concerned. This is, of course, a golden rule applying to all buildings an architect is called upon to design, unfortunately, laboratories are not always designed, they very often "just happen." There has been a tendency in the past for industrialists to regard the setting up of a laboratory unit as a matter that could be adequately dealt with through the medium of a laboratory fittings catalogue without giving due consideration to the function of the unit in question.

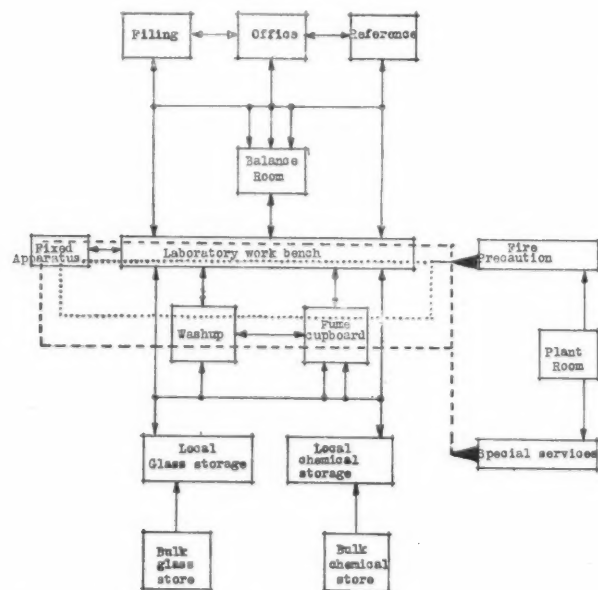


Fig. 2. Space analysis diagram (not to scale)

Happily, this state of affairs is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and some of the more recent industrial laboratory blocks prove the value of the trained planner, and give results that can be of great value to industry. The most successful laboratory buildings are the result of close co-operation between architect and scientist. When the initial mistrust that sometimes exists between these two professional people, whose outlooks appear at first to be contradictory, is broken down, complete co-operation can be achieved if both parties realise that by employing a scientific approach to their common problems the most satisfactory solution can be reached.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The physical requirements of an industrial chemical laboratory can be charted in a space analysis diagram. Figure 2 gives the principle requirements of a typical laboratory and shows their relationship.

To complete the major requirements, Figure 3 (at bottom of the next page) relates these major space requirements to the services that are necessary for the efficient functioning of the space units. It should be noted that the service requirements are extensive. The successful laboratory design is dependent upon their proper housing and distribution.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Ventilation

In a chemical laboratory the ventilation is an essential factor governing the plan arrangement. For ideal conditions irrespective of external conditions, artificial air-conditioning is desirable. A constant and ample air change should be allowed. Automatically purified, warmed or cooled air should be brought in to the laboratories at low level and extracted at ceiling level. A system of high velocity fans should be installed for the fume-cupboards. This ventilation system must be kept separate from the general ventilation system, and it has been found that individual extraction from each fume-cupboard is the most satisfactory, as when two or more cupboards are concerned by ducting there is a tendency for some fumes to be passed from one unit to another.

2. Lighting

(a) Natural Lighting

Actual tests which have been made in connection with recent projects prove that the north light roof type of lighting can be a definite disadvantage for economic and scientific reasons. The abandoning of this basic principle allows multi-storied buildings with east and west orientation. Direct southern orientation is undesirable owing to the inconvenience caused by glare from the summer sun. This departure from the old-fashioned standard makes more compact planning possible on large schemes, and leads to improved communications, greater flexibility and accessibility of technical services.

(b) Artificial Lighting

The artificial lighting of a laboratory requires careful consideration, and each type of laboratory has its own lighting problems. It should be remembered that the chemist does not spend all of his time at the work bench, or carry out all of his work in one place. It has been found in practice that a uniform standard of lighting of 10 to 15 ft. candles throughout the laboratory is most satisfactory.

The type of lighting fitting used depends, to some extent, on personal preference, but the light provided should be evenly distributed, shadowless and of a good colour. Sodium lamps, for example, are unsuitable owing to the colour of the light, whereas fluorescent tubes give a colour very suitable for chemical work.

The four classes of lighting fittings most suitable for laboratories are given below, together with the spacing recommended by the B.E.D.A. and the E.L.M.A. Lighting Service Bureau for even light distribution.

SERVICES SPECIFICATION

Groups of Service outlets should be spaced at about three-foot intervals on benches

Service	Specification	Pipe Line Material	Identification Colour
* (a) Electricity.	Alternating and direct current; voltage to suit local supply.	Screwed conduit, 15 amp. switch plug outlets.	None.
Water.	Normal companies' supply.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. solid drawn tube.	Grey or Aluminium.
Compressed Air.	Pressure 20-25 lbs. per square inch.	ditto.	Brown.
Vacuum.	Average 28 in. vacuum for rough work. (High vacuum $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from local vacuum pumps.)	ditto. Copper may be used if extra long life is considered essential.	Yellow.
Gas.	Normal companies' supply.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. solid drawn tube.	Black.
Steam.	10 lbs. per sq. in. pressure.	ditto. Steam lines must be lagged.	White.
* (b) Drainage.	Size and falls to suit conditions.	Acid-resisting stoneware pipes. Acid receivers to all sinks.	None.

Fig. 4

SPECIAL POINTS TO BE NOTED IN FIGURE 4

(a) Shafting

The provision of horizontal shafting driven by a local variable speed motor for the propulsion of mechanical stirrers is favoured by some chemists. Others consider that individual motors are less trouble, as the breakdown of one motor does not interfere with the running of other apparatus.

(b) Drainage

In some laboratories an open channel is constructed at the back of the bench to take the waste water from condensers, coolers, etc. This channel is often a constant source of trouble through leakage or overflowing. If it is considered necessary an alternative might be a 3-in. glass tube housed with other services, with inlet stubs to take rubber hose wastes from apparatus.

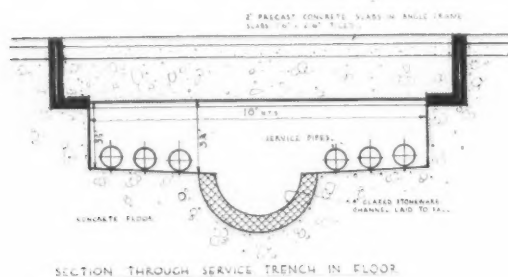


Fig. 5

Figures 5, 6 and 7 show a service trench, a view of the work bench and the plan of a Works Control Laboratory designed by the author. See note on p. 32.

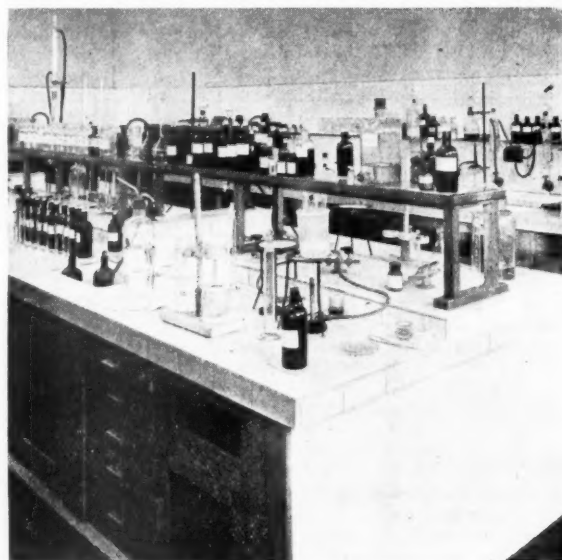
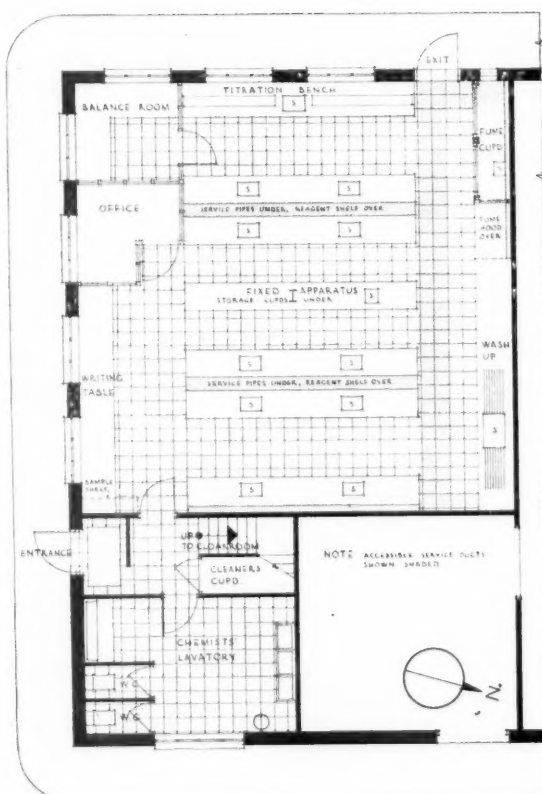


Fig. 6



PLAN OF A WORKS CHEMICAL CONTROL LABORATORY UNIT

Fig. 7

4. Chemical Work Benches

The heart of the chemical laboratory is the work bench, where the major work of the unit is carried out. Figure 3 shows the services required on the bench, and Figure 2 shows that both local chemical and glassware storage facilities are closely related to the bench. The bench is normally used in a standing position, and should, therefore, be at a convenient height for standing. A dimension of 2 ft. 10 in. from floor to bench top has been found satisfactory in practice. As a stool is occasionally used the bench top should overhang the substructure by a sufficient distance to give adequate knee room.

The service outlets should be situated down the centre of double benches or at the back of single ones, these valves, controls, etc., should be operated by remote control from the bench edge.

The space under the bench can be used for storage and reagent shelves can be located over the service outlets, but if this can be avoided it will be found desirable. Cupboards beneath a bench are often difficult of access, and an accident involving the spillage of liquids may damage the contents. Chemicals should never be stored under an open bench owing to the danger of fire. The author has had experience of serious outbreaks of fire due to the disturbance by inexperienced cleaners of such substances as Sodium under a bench.

Local chemical and glassware apparatus storage is most conveniently situated behind the worker at a bench; in this position storage cupboards and shelves can form a useful low division between benches.

Many materials are available for bench tops. Figure 8 is a chart giving details of some of the most commonly used. Other materials such as glass, zinc, plastics, monel-metal, stainless steel, etc., will, undoubtedly, be available after the war and can be used for specific conditions; of these various types of plastics will probably repay investigation.

SCHEDULE OF BENCH MATERIALS.

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION	QUALITIES	SPECIAL COMMENTS
Wood.	1½ in. Moulmein teak (or walnut) cross-tongued and grooved, fixed to substructure with screws and shrinkage plates. Surface oiled and wax polished.	Reasonable Resilience. Hard wearing. Good appearance. Good resistance to chemicals.	Needs regular oiling and wax polishing.
Metal.	8 lb. Chemical lead with soldered joints. Edges dressed over fillet and close copper nailed to underside of bench.	Little resilience. Tends to wear in "pin holes."	Useful where a large amount of water is used.
Tiles.	¾ in. Matt vitreous tiles laid in acid-resisting cement.	No resilience. Permanent surface for extra hard wear.	Joists the weakest spot, large tiles should be used.
Asphalte.	¾ in. Acid-resisting asphalte laid in two layers on paper or felt underlay.	Reasonable resilience. Can be patched easily.	Easily dissolved by solvents, will not stand up to heat.
Asbestos Cement.	¾ in. Asbestos cement screwed to wood substructure.	No resilience. Excellent fire-resisting qualities.	Very useful where glass blowing or similar work is carried out. Can be used for insets in other materials, e.g. under stoves, hot plates, etc.

Fig. 8

CHECK LIST OF DETAILED REQUIREMENTS IN SPACE UNITS

1. Laboratory Work Benches

- Chemical work benches (see previous note).
- Height 2 ft. 10 in., width 5 ft. for double benches. Services running down centre. Remote control for valves, etc., on edge of bench.
- Benches at right angles to the light.
- Ample sink space for each chemist, sinks generally 24 in. by 18 in. by 10 in. Sinks should be fitted with mercury traps.
- Local washing-up sink at one end of the bench.
- Each chemist requires at least 5 ft. run of bench space.
- Artificial illumination 10 to 15 ft. candles. Fittings arranged to prevent shadow.

2. Fume-cupboards

- Adequate ventilation essential (see previous note).
- Services and controls as for work benches. Services as Figure 3.
- Height to bench top 2 ft. 10 in., depth back to front 2 ft. 6 in., width to suit chemists' requirements.
- Counterbalanced sash windows for access to the cupboards.
- Sashes glazed with Armour plate glass or polished plate wired glass owing to possible danger from explosions in the cupboard.
- Through natural lighting, or side lighting, desirable.
- Small sink desirable, 12 in. by 12 in. by 9 in.
- Space under cupboard can be used for storage.
- Location within easy reach of work benches.
- Artificial lighting as for work benches.

3. Local Chemical and Glassware Storage

- Immediately adjacent to work benches. Storage can be arranged on and under benches (chemicals on and glassware under) if adequate space is not available in laboratory (see previous note).
- Chemical: stored in small reagent bottles, acid and distilled water kept in "Winchesters." Open glass shelves desirable for chemicals, at least 3 ft. above floor. Glassware in closed cupboards with sliding doors.
- Fixed permanent apparatus may be located above storage shelves if sub-structure is suitable, e.g. Steam baths, stoves, hot-plates.

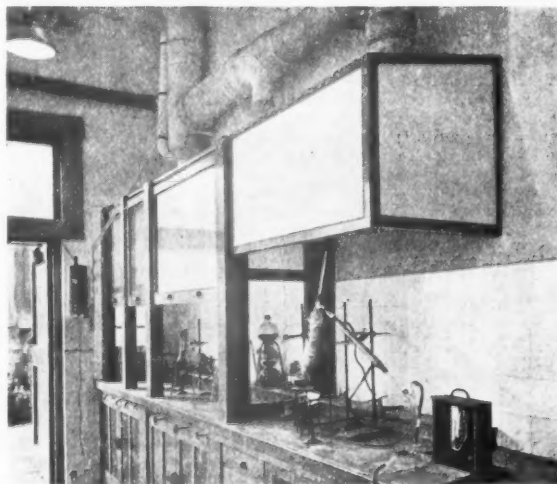


Fig. 9. Fume Cupboard in the laboratory by the author illustrated on the previous page

4. Wash-up

- (a) Location within easy reach of fume-cupboards and bench work.
- (b) Large sink, preferably lead lined or made of teak, to minimise breakages.
- (c) Ample supply of hot water, steam supply useful for steaming out special apparatus.
- (d) Ample draining boards, lead or teak. Peg draining board on wall for flasks, test tubes, etc. Oven drying is preferred by some chemists.
- (e) Cupboards under for cleaning materials.
- (f) Steam hood over sink for extraction purpose.

5. Writing Area (Office)

- (a) Preferable within laboratory space.
- (b) Location near benches and windows.
- (c) Desk height 2 ft. 6 in., depth 2 ft. 3 in.
- (d) Drawer space for notes, filing, etc. Ample knee space.
- (e) Linoleum or wood top to desk.
- (f) Individual desk lamps for artificial illumination.
- (g) Wall space for notice boards, information charts, etc.

6. Balance Room

- (a) Balance Room centrally placed for all benches.
- (b) Balance benches 2 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. deep. No storage under benches.
- (c) Benches should be insulated from structure borne vibrations.
- (d) Good natural lighting essential. Direct sunlight undesirable, glare must be avoided.
- (e) Electric plug points should be available for local lighting to balances.
- (f) Average balance measures 16 in. long, 12 in. deep and 16 in. high approximately.
- (g) Ample space must be allowed for each worker.
- (h) Artificial illumination 10 to 15 ft. candles, shadowless.
- (i) Equitable temperature should be maintained at all times.

7. Bulk Storage*Chemical Storage*

- (a) Adequate shelving, solid or slatted.
- (b) Table for unpacking chemicals.
- (c) Disposal bins for waste packing materials.
- (d) Rack for gas cylinders.

Glassware Storage

- (a) Adequate shelving, wire mesh shelving useful for glass flasks.
- (b) Racks for glass tubing and rods.
- (c) Drawers for pipettes, thermometers and other small glassware.
- (d) Table for unpacking glassware.
- (e) Disposal bins for packing materials.
- (f) A small workshop may adjoin this store with facilities for glass-blowing and the construction of glass apparatus.

8. Plant Housing

- (a) Space for ventilation plant, vacuum pumps, air compressors, etc., as necessary. Free space for additional plant when required.
- (b) Work bench for Maintenance Engineer.
- (c) All supply lines should be exposed, and marked with distinctive colours. (See Services Chart : Figure 4.)

GENERALLY**1. Fire Precaution**

The fire risk in a Chemical laboratory is fairly high and emergency showers with floor drains under should be fitted in large laboratory units. Fire-fighting appliances should be placed in prominent positions, and the following list (Figure 10) gives details of various types of equipment.

2. Decoration

The decoration of laboratories should be carefully considered. Light colours are preferable for general wall decoration, and steam and acid resisting paints should be used. Woodwork should be polished, as maintenance is thereby reduced, and surface discoloration reduced to a minimum.

3. Flooring

Several suitable flooring materials are available and the material

SCHEDULE OF FIRE-FIGHTING APPLIANCES

	TYPE OF APPARATUS	USE	DANGERS
1.	Asbestos blanket. (Red canister.)	Smothering. Personal protection.	
2.	Sand. (Sand bins.)	Smothering. Damping spreading fires. Sodium fires.	
3.	Foam. (1 and 2 gallon red cylindrical containers.)	Spirit fires only.	Dangerous for electrical and sodium metal fires.
4.	Soda acid. (1 and 2 gallon red conical containers.)	Curtains, paper, packing materials, etc.	Dangerous for inflammable liquid, sodium metal, or electrical fires.
5.	C.O.2. (2 and 4 lb. bottles.)	Any use except sodium.	Dangerous for sodium fires.
6.	CTC. Carbon-tetra chloride. (1 pint or quart brass or silver-plated containers.)	Electrical fires.	Dangerous for sodium fires.

Fig. 10

selected depends to some extent on personal preference. The ideal material should have the following characteristics :

- (a) Resilience and warmth to the feet.
- (b) Reasonable noiselessness.
- (c) Capable of being washed in case of emergency. (After an accident involving the spillage of liquids.)
- (d) Hardwearing qualities.
- (e) Reasonable resistance to chemicals.

It is doubtful whether any one material will meet all of these requirements, and the architect, in collaboration with the chemist, must decide which material meets the majority of the needs of the individual laboratory under consideration. The following materials have all been used with a varying measure of success in chemical laboratories.

Cork tiles laid in bitumen.
Hardwood blocks laid in bitumen.
Acid resisting asphalt.
Heavy battleship linoleum.
Vitricous tiles laid in acid resisting cement.

4. Illustrations

The tailpiece, p. 33, shows the I.C.I. Dyestuffs Research Laboratories at Blakeley, illustrated fully in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL of March 7, 1938, by Serge Chermayeff. An exceptionally fine block of modern chemical laboratories with many new ideas incorporated in the design.

Headpiece and Figures 5, 6, 7, 9 show a small chemical laboratory group, designed for the analytical control of intermediate products in a Chemical Factory, designed by the author. This unit was planned in a small area in a Works Manufacturing building, and the lack of space prevented many of the suggestions set out in this article being fully adopted. The external walls and north-light roof were existing and could not be materially altered. The laboratory, however, appears to work smoothly, and although war-time shortages of timber and other materials prevents the construction from being ideal, a reasonable measure of success has been achieved through co-operation between the architect and the chemist.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

There are too few books on the subject of laboratory planning, and none of those available have been written in recent years. The following lists give the books and pamphlets in the R.I.B.A. Library on the subject, and the list of references refers to both articles in technical journals and photographic illustrations of contemporary laboratory units.

In spite of the fact that the most recent book on the list was written in 1933, there will no doubt be information of interest to those who desire more complete details of laboratory requirements. The technical journal references will repay study as all the laboratories illustrated have been erected since 1934, and all contain points of interest, many of which are applicable to Industrial Chemical Laboratories.

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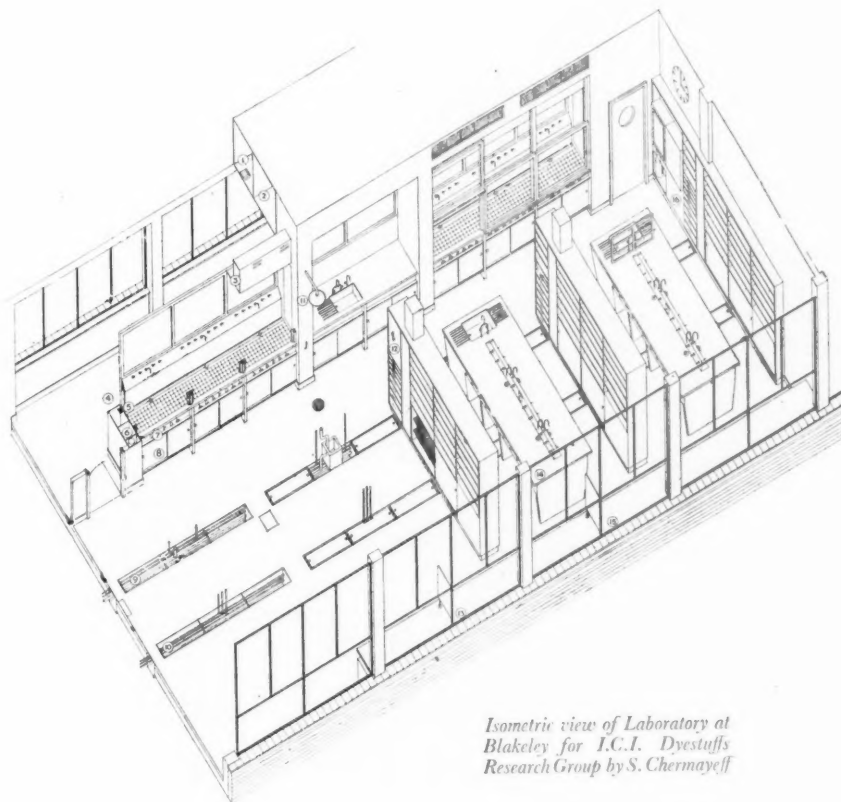
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Isometric view of Laboratory at
Blakeley for I.C.I. Dyestuffs
Research Group by S. Chermayeff

IS IT A COST OF WORKS OR A VALUE PAYMENT?

NOTES OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE, K.C.

TO THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION ON OCTOBER 18, 1943.

I have found that recently, when meeting my friends, they have been apt to say to me, "I suppose that now that there is no bombing you are pretty slack." A few of our "customers" are often more definite, and, after a reference to the absence of recent bombing, ask for an immediate answer as to the kind of war damage payment which will be made: "Surely," they say, "you can tell us now whether it is to be a cost of works or a value payment. We know that you were very busy in the early days, but now..." and so on. I want to give you a few facts, so that you can judge for yourselves how slack we are and whether we should have answered earlier the important question, "Is it a Cost of Works or a Value Payment?"

Some Figures

Let me give you just five or six figures from the beginning of the Commission until to-day. In round figures (and all my figures are round figures) we have now on our books 2,750,000 separate, individual damaged hereditaments. In response to a C.I. or a V.O.W.1 we have issued individually 3,114,000 individual claim forms. We have had back from the public 1,715,000 claim forms to deal with, of which 1,087,000 were due for money at once; we call them "live claims." Unfortunately, the other sort are not dead, but only unconscious! Of these 1,087,000 live claims, I am glad to say that we have paid in full settlement 1,047,000, leaving only 40,000 unsettled; and these 1,047,000 claims represented 1,380,000 separate hereditaments. The present balance of 40,000 represents five weeks' input.

That is a brief summary, but it shows roughly, I think, the size of the job. I have had taken out also a summary of the work of the Commission not during the bad *blitz* period but between 1 January 1943, and 15 October, three days ago. That is 14 weeks, or about 215 working days, excluding that short pause which still goes by the name of annual leave. We have received from the public during those nine months 348,000 new claims. We have paid in full settlement 355,000, and a further 15,000 on account, and the two added together make an average of 9,000 a week.

In addition to what I may call that current work, we have had to inspect properties for the purpose of classifying them under the formula to find out whether they are or are not a total loss, and during this period of nine months 2,460,000 hereditaments have been inspected on the spot, and 2,614,000 hereditaments have been provisionally classified by the Commission. In addition to that, the work of assessing the amounts of value payments has started, and a very considerable amount of that work has been done. Then, having classified them on the spot, it is necessary, of course, to prepare a document to be issued to claimants.

That is, as I think you will agree, quite a lot of work to do in nine months; and I leave it to you to decide whether, bearing in mind that the formula under which we are now working for total loss became law only on 25 March 1943, there has been much chance of the public being told the answer to the question which forms the headline of my address before now.

The Commission's Staff

So much for the work; now let me say a word or two about the staff. Some of you may have seen in some of the newspapers a figure of 10,800 given for the staff of the Commission. The actual figure is 2,265—2,265 men and women of all grades. The shortage of staff is not all on your side. Of the above, 697, or 30 per cent., are technical staff, and the rest non-technical staff, and of the non-technical staff two-thirds, or about 1,000, are women. Before I pass on, I should like to give particular credit to some of the older members of our staff, many of whom have come back from retire-

ment to help us. I think you will be as surprised as I was when I tell you that 45 per cent. of the whole male staff are over 55, and 30 per cent. are over 60. As a matter of interest, our extreme ranges go from 84 to 14. Speaking to chartered surveyors, I know my audience will agree that the mere physical effort of inspecting nearly two and a half million properties over a period of a few months is a hard task for anyone, and especially for the older people.

I have given you a short summary of some of the things that we have done, and I have introduced you to the staff who have done them. The staff have nothing for which to apologise, nor, on the other hand, is there any need for me to make public speeches in praise of them. I should like, however, to say this to the members of this Institution, and in saying it I of course include the members of the Valuation Department of the Inland Revenue, who have helped us in this work: in my opinion there is no other body of war workers during the past two and a half years who have worked harder and done a better job of work than our staff, and I am very proud to be a working member of such a team.

Much has been done; more—much more—remains to be done. A time will come, I suppose, when we shall be able to say that we have finished, though sometimes we wonder whether that will ever happen; but for a long time yet the Commission and its staff must be content, I suppose, with the title of "The Few who owe So Much to So Many."

Section 7; The Formula for Total Loss

In order to deal with the question at the head of this address, it is necessary to understand the formula in Section 7. I am speaking to-day almost entirely about developed hereditaments, hoping that undeveloped hereditaments are simpler and will follow. It is necessary to understand the formula for total loss. I do not propose, of course, to give a complete statement of what it means and what it says, but I have tried to pick out one or two points which appear from our correspondence to be worth noting.

In the first place, the formula requires a unit, and we have endeavoured to set out in our Practice Notes, Nos. 17 to 21, our general policy with regard to the unit. The general guiding rule is the unit of rating, but there are exceptions. Let me mention two principal ones. We cannot take a smaller unit than one physical building. Secondly, we have reserved the power to take a larger unit where an owner owns a number of properties contiguous to one another, on the basis of what would be reasonable and probable for a reasonable owner.

The second important point is that Section 7, which gives this formula, starts off by saying that the whole of it is subject to four other sections of the Act, Sections 13 (cases where the damage is not to be made good), 14 (dealing with notices to treat), 15 (dealing with a cost of works payment where it will benefit another property), and 20 (dealing with the public interest). All those four sections govern the provisions of Section 7. All my quotations are from the Consolidation Act of 1943, which is now the only War Damage Act which exists.

March 31, 1939

The formula both as to cost and as to the two valuations is now as at 31 March 1939. I have been asked on several occasions, and the Commission has been asked, to say something about 31 March 1939. I have read with great interest the correspondence in your JOURNAL, in the *Estates Gazette*, and in other professional papers, about the possibility of war at March 1939. In the view of the Commission, this is a matter of valuation. But it is certainly not legal, I am advised, to value on the basis that war was certain,

because it was not; the whole object of taking that date was to avoid that. As I see it, the question for you to answer is this: What would a purchaser and a vendor in fact have agreed to fix, sitting down on 31 March 1939, and putting down the sort of things that would reasonably have been in mind at that date? I will remind you of one or two things.

The date was selected by an expert committee on which eminent professional gentlemen sat, including your President, and they reported on 3 November 1939. They were trying to recommend the best date which would give stable values and be reasonably fair to all claimants. Reading their report again the other day, I find they refer to "reflecting normal peace-time conditions and not too far removed from the war period," and they say: "This date reasonably satisfied these conditions as regards the ruling prices realised for property placed on the market for sale."

Secondly, I find that there is quite a large body of evidence of actual market values round about that date. Our advisers have that evidence, and I have personally studied it to the best of my ability. The evidence, as a whole, seems, as one would expect, to point to the fact that the expert committee was right. I suggest that it is not wise to value after the event, but that one should try to put oneself back to March 1939. Of course, if any particular property can be *proved* to have had a higher or a lower market value than other properties in March 1939, because of the possibility of war, then that higher or lower market value is the proper one to take.

The Cost Factor in Reinstatement

Then we come to the cost factor, the first factor in the formula. The "works" required are works for exact reproduction. It should be particularly noted that the proviso in the cost of works section relating to valueless parts does not occur in the formula; an exact reproduction, including valueless parts, must be assumed. Again, reinstatement is notional only, and it is assumed to take place even if it is illegal to do it. One last point on the cost factor. The words used in this part of Section 7 are identical (apart from the omission of valueless parts) with the words used in Section 8 giving a claimant the right to a cost of works payment—"in the form in which it existed immediately before the occurrence of the damage." It is true that for the formula the levels of prices are as at March 1939, whereas for the cost of works payment the levels are at the time of the actual expenditure, but the works are the same, and I think that the saying that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander might be remembered here. Under the formula in Section 7 it pays a claimant to make the cost factor small, and under Section 8, for the cost of works basis, it pays for it to be big. I venture to suggest that there is a useful way of ironing out difficulties there. For example, it may be suggested that for the purpose of the formula it was unnecessary to include an architect's fees as part of the proper cost. That may or may not be so, but it will be reasonable, if someone urges that argument in order to get a cost of works payment, that he should not be paid an architect's fee when the cost of works payment comes along.

The value of the notionally reinstated hereditament is the first of the two valuations. That entitles a valuer to value "new for old" (that is, new materials for old materials) in so far as it relates to the damaged part of the hereditament. In other words, what has to be valued is a property with the undamaged parts as they were, and with the damaged parts notionally mended with new materials.

Site Value

Lastly, there is the value as a site and with the damage not made good. Here I would refer you to the Commission's Practice Note No. 60, where we have endeavoured to set out how we administer that section, and all that I would say at the moment is that with regard to ruins or, indeed, valuable parts of properties that are left, it is not right that the Commission should claim a plus for those valuable buildings or parts, because the words are "value as a site." But equally we suggest that it is not right to have a hypothetical reduction from the site value where those buildings are in fact not in the way for redevelopment by a purchaser. Of course, where the purchaser would in fact reduce his price because

he would be put to expenditure in getting rid of the ruins for the purpose of the development for which he is paying the price, then the net cost of removing them—and I emphasise the word "net"—is a fair deduction.

Restrictions on Sale

I have been asked several times to say something about the restrictions subject to which sales are assumed to take place. The sale is of the fee simple in the open market with vacant possession. As it is a sale of the fee simple, restrictions in leases are irrelevant. I am not dealing here, of course, with apportionments of value payments, which is, fortunately, a branch of the Act which concerns you alone, and not the Commission. Nor are the restrictions imposed by a trust deed relevant, unless the restriction is for the benefit of the public.

The Second Schedule of the Consolidation Act makes it clear that in applying the formula the restrictions to be regarded are those that are on the property "at the time immediately after the occurrence of the war damage." I am advised that the obligation imposed under the Defence Regulations to obtain a building licence from the Ministry of Works is not a restriction to be regarded. On the other hand, although benefits are not expressly mentioned in the Act, I am advised that, as in the usual way of valuing, benefits running with the land are to be regarded.

Broadly, the position is that war damage payments will regard any statutory restriction actually in legal force on the property at the date of the bomb under a pre-March 1941 Act; that is, under an Act passed before the original War Damage Act; but all further statutory restrictions, either by new legislation since that date or by action taken, after the bomb, under earlier legislation, are to be disregarded. So also is the possibility of future legislation. With regard to restrictive covenants other than statutory restrictions, the shortest rule is to say that covenants that run with the land on a fee simple sale are to be regarded, and the rest not.

The Rent Act and the Formula

I am specially asked to deal with the Rent Act in relation to this formula. As a matter of legal construction it is full of complications, but I venture to suggest that in practice it is fairly simple. The only cases which ought to cause you any difficulty under this formula are the borderline cases. In most of those there is likely to be very considerable damage to property. If you remember that in applying the formula restrictions are to be regarded immediately *after* the bomb, you will see that if, for example, immediately after the bomb all that exists is a blank site or ruins, the Rent Act does not apply, because it is not then a dwelling-house. On the other hand, if you were dealing with a case under this formula, where the damage was quite slight, I am advised that the Rent Act would still apply. I am told that the question in fact is, is it still a dwelling-house?

To sum it up, for the great majority of cases, where the damage is large, you can safely ignore the Rent Act in the first valuation for the formula—I am not saying a word about value payments—and in the second of the two valuations, as a site with the damage not made good, you can safely ignore it in all cases.

Special Classes of Property

Then there are certain special classes of property. In the proviso to Section 7 (2) there is a reference to "hereditaments consisting of or comprising premises of a kind not normally the subject of sales in the open market." For dealing with that you will find a document S.R. & O., 1942, No. 2,490. That Statutory Rule and Order directs valuations to be made as at the highest of these three values: (i) the value of the property to use, with or without alterations, for another purpose; (ii) the value of the property to redevelop; and (iii) the contractor's theory of valuation. I think you will agree with me that that is how you would normally value a property of that sort without any Act to help you at all.

You will observe that the words are "premises of a kind not normally the subject of sales in the open market." The emphasis must be on the class—"of a kind." A good example is a local authority house. A local authority house is a house, and houses

are normally the subject of sale in the open market, though local authority houses are perhaps not normally so, and therefore I should not agree that local authority houses are within the proviso. You have to find the class first, and then the whole of the membership of that class comes within the proviso if that class is not normally sold in the open market, even if an odd one in it is occasionally sold in the open market.

Sports grounds are another example. We have decided that "not normally the subject of sales" means not normally the subject of sales to use for the same purpose for which they were being used before. Sports grounds, you will probably agree, are often sold for building, but the great majority of them are not sold to use again as sports grounds. We have decided that that is the fairest way to deal with this, and I do not think it is at all likely that claimants will quarrel with us, because broadly speaking it is an advantage to be within this proviso.

With regard to procedure, the Commission will not expect claimants to be put to the trouble of alleging whether their properties fall within this proviso or not in the first instance. We shall provisionally decide on total loss or otherwise, and provisionally form our own views on the application of the proviso. If, on the other hand, claimants object to the preliminary classification, and as part of their argument want to rely upon the proviso, we shall expect to be told of the reliance.

Lastly, there is the proviso to Rule 3 in this Statutory Rule and Order, to which I ought to draw your attention. It provides that where the Commission are satisfied that it is both probable and reasonable that the hereditament, or part of the hereditament, will continue to be used for the normal use, all valuations within this Statutory Rule and Order shall be made on the basis that the hereditament is subject to a "perpetual covenant restricting the use to the normal use." That is an advantageous proviso, applying when properties are not only going to be, but reasonably going to be, replaced on the same site. The broad effect of that proviso is that in the cases where it applies site value cancels out; and it is obviously for this class of property an advantage, because excess site values are ignored.

Special discussions are going on at this moment with regard to licensed premises. I think it is right to mention them, because the classification of those properties may be delayed.

Charitable properties are, of course, not within anything that I have said. On that subject, all that I can say generally is that the great majority of properties which come within Section 69 as charitable properties will be dealt with exactly as though they were contributory properties. But special discussions are taking place with various groups of charities, and those of you who are advising charities should, I suggest, get into touch with the representative associations concerned.

Clearance and Demolition: What Counts as War Damage

I should like to say a word on clearance and demolition by public authorities. The Commission is empowered to treat all such work, which purports to be done under proper authority for the purpose of clearing up after a bomb, as war damage. It will not do so if the claimant successfully pursues a remedy either for illegal action or for compensation against somebody else. You have a choice. We will take it on if you like, but if you do not want that, go to somebody else. If this extra war damage affects the test under the formula, and makes it a case of total loss, then a total loss it must be, and a value payment will be the answer. On the other side of the picture, if it is to be a cost of works payment the Commission will pay for it. If it is war damage it must be treated as war damage, with the relevant advantages and disadvantages. Demolition to obtain steel and other materials which are wanted by the Supply Ministries is not war damage. The removal of railings is not war damage. Broadly speaking, it comes to this, that such demolition or clearance as was in fact necessary, or was thought to be necessary by the competent authority, to remove dangerous parts, to demolish unsound parts or to clear up loose materials is war damage. Where the claimant alleges that this is unfair, it will still be treated as war damage unless proved to the

contrary by suitable action by the claimant against some other person.

I told you that we have gone a very long way in getting the preliminary classification under the formula ready. I hope that we shall be able to issue preliminary decisions to the public before the end of 1943 in the very great majority of cases. Obviously, there will be a number of "sticky" cases, and I cannot say that all of them will come. I hope, however, that the great majority will be issued to the public before the end of this year. Secondly, I ask you to be kind enough to consider this point. In view of the huge numbers with which we have to deal, it is not possible to cope with the work except on the basis of a planned organisation. People are apt to say to me, "Cannot you pick my case out? It will not take long." We cannot do it. We are definitely doing it on a planned organisation, partly geographical and partly based on sensible administration. We are at present busy preparing these documents wholesale, and we are going to send them out in wholesale fashion when ready. If we let them go out one by one, your answers will come back one by one, and we have not the staff or the time available to answer them. As far as you can, therefore, and however stupid you may think it to be, I beg you to try to follow our procedure.

Document "Val. 1": Total Loss

You have before you two documents with which you will be familiar in the future. I am going to deal first of all with cases where the provisional determination by the Commission is one of total loss, and the document relevant to that is called "Val. 1."

"It appears to the War Damage Commission that the war damage to the property described above involves 'total loss' as defined in Section 7 of the War Damage Act, 1943 (see extract on the back of this letter). The normal war damage payment in respect of a 'total loss' is a value payment."

"This letter is *not* a final determination of 'total loss.' It is sent to you merely as a preliminary decision of the Commission."

"If you agree with this preliminary decision, you need take no action on this letter and at a later date the Commission will send to you a final determination that the appropriate payment is a value payment and also a preliminary decision on the amount of the value payment. There will be a right of appeal in respect of the final determination."

"If, however, you feel that the war damage does not amount to 'total loss' under Section 7, the Commission is willing to consider any written arguments you may care to send to their Regional Office. It may be helpful to you to state that the question whether the war damage to your property does or does not amount to 'total loss' depends *solely* upon the statutory formula set out on the back of this letter. If, therefore, you wish to question this preliminary decision of the Commission, your written arguments should be directed towards showing that the cost of reinstating the property at prices current at 31 March 1939, would not be greater than the excess of (a) the value which the reinstated property would have had at that date over (b) the value of the property as a site with the damage not made good at that date."

"If you pass this letter to a professional adviser or other agent to answer, it will be assumed that you have appointed him to deal on your behalf with all questions arising in connection with your claim and further correspondence will be addressed to him. The Commission feels that it should tell you that, while you may consider it desirable to employ a professional adviser, it has no power to repay his fee."

Right of Appeal

I should like to underline one or two points about that document. First of all, it is *not* a final determination, and the right of appeal given by the statute does not arise on it but on a later document. We could have issued the final document straight away, but we took the view that it was unkind in war-time, and perhaps at any time, to issue a document which required notice of appeal to be sent in within 28 days or you would lose your remedies. Secondly, if there are cases where the decision should be altered, we give an opportunity for written argument and of putting the matter right without the expense to you or to us of an appeal. If the claimant has a professional adviser, I think it is not unreasonable for us to expect some help in the way of figures. We cannot make that request in cases where claimants do not seek professional

advice, because I do not think that the figures would be much use to us, but, where there is a professional adviser, we ask him to help us by saying what he thinks that the figures ought to be. If the claimant convinces us, we shall of course change our determination.

We have not imposed any time limit for the sending in of written arguments, but it is obviously desirable that if you wish to send in such arguments you should do so as soon as you conveniently can.

If the claimant does not convince us, or if he agrees with us and does not send in any written argument—and I think you will be surprised to find the very large numbers of cases in which there will be agreement—a further document will be sent, finally determining the total loss and provisionally giving the amount of the value payment. I would draw your particular attention to the fact that that document involves a decision within 28 days, on the total loss; otherwise you cannot go further. There will, however, be a further period of time for written argument on the amount of the value payment, and then a final determination of the amount of the value payment, and again a right of appeal from that final determination in 28 days.

It is not correct to say that there is an appeal against total loss. The appeal is against the valuation figures, and I would draw your attention to the fact that such an appeal will be of no practical use unless it tips the scale against the cost figure. There are two figures which have to be compared, one cost and the other the difference between two values, in that formula. The difference between the two values is appealable to a referee, but the cost figure is not appealable to the referee. Let us assume that in the view of the Commission the cost figure is £200 higher than the difference between the two values. It is no use going to the referee and getting the latter figure up £100, because you will be no better off; you will merely have failed to clear the hurdle by the top rung instead of by the two top rungs.

I should like to add that, with minor exceptions, those officers of the Commission who have made the provisional determination between total loss and the opposite have made it in complete ignorance of the claim made by the claimant and the form issued by the Commission. That is done deliberately, in order that a fair decision may be given, because it is clear that a great many claims are put in without a full knowledge of the Act. These decisions have been made regardless of whether the claimant has claimed total loss or not.

There is a very important repercussion in the form "Val. 1" on the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Acts. We have carefully considered our policy under those Acts. Decisions of the Commission affect rights under leases. Broadly speaking, we think that where it is a case of total loss, and there has been time for argument and a final document has been issued saying that it is a total loss, that is the time to issue the determination under the Landlord and Tenant Acts, so that conditional notices of retention will become disclaimers and the parties will know where they are. That is the policy which we intend to pursue with regard to total loss. The form Val. 1 does not do that; it is the later document which you will get which will do it.

"Val. 3": Partial Loss

I now come to the much more difficult case, where the provisional determination is not total loss. Here we are concerned with the document marked "Val. 3," and, to satisfy your curiosity, I may say that Val. 2 is merely an alternative form of Val. 1 for certain classes of property. In the very great majority of not total loss cases I have not the slightest doubt that the owner and his advisers know perfectly well that the damage is not a total loss. We are not, therefore, sending this document to every claimant. This is the document:

"1. The description of the war damage to this property notified to the War Damage Commission suggested that the damage involved 'total loss.' The test for 'total loss' as defined in the War Damage Act, 1943 (see extract on the back of this letter) does not, however, relate solely to the amount of the damage, and even complete destruction does not necessarily make a building a 'total loss' under the Act. It now appears to the Commission after

inspection of the property that the war damage before (date of inspection) does not involve 'total loss.'

"2. This letter means that the Commission will in due course pay a claim for the reasonable cost of making good the war damage to this property (a cost of works payment) after the works have been carried out

UNLESS

- (a) the works have been carried out without first obtaining any necessary licences and consents—for example, building licence or planning consent. Your builder or professional adviser should be able to tell you what is required.
- or (b) further war damage occurs or has occurred since the date mentioned in Para. 1.—If so, please treat this letter as cancelled and notify the further damage on form C.1 if you have not already done so—
- or (c) any person who has notified the Commission of an interest in this property sends to the Regional Office, before works of making good are carried out, written arguments to show that the damage involves 'total loss' (see Section 7 on the back). If you wish to send in such arguments, please do so as soon as possible, but it is unlikely to be to your advantage to do so unless you no longer have an interest in the property or wish that the damage should never be made good.

"3. The Commission can only pay a cost of works payment if the damage is in fact made good. If it becomes clear at any time or from any cause (including any planning or other statutory restriction) that all or some of the works to make good the war damage to this property will never be carried out, the Commission has power to make a value payment instead of a cost of works payment.

"4. This letter is not a formal 'determination' by the Commission under the War Damage Act so as to bring into force the provisions of the Act as to appeal or under the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Acts. Such determinations where necessary will be issued later.

"5. If you have already disposed of your interest in the property (for example by sale, surrender, disclaimer) you should inform the Regional Office of the Commission, giving the date of the transaction, so that the Commission may consider whether you still have any right to a war damage payment. If in future you dispose of your interest in a property which is not a 'total loss' you may deprive yourself of any right to a war damage payment. You should take proper advice before acting though the Commission has no power to repay you any fees which you may incur."

Val. 3 looks fairly simple, but if you want a nice bit of work, try drafting that letter! There are so many "ifs" and "buts." In the first place, we cannot ever say to anybody, "You are entitled to a cost of works payment," because the works may never be done. That is the first simple point. With a value payment, we can say, "You are entitled to a value payment," but we cannot do that here. Our object was to produce a document of real use to claimants, and which at the same time was not a formal determination, in cases where the claimant may wish to argue to the contrary of the letter. Since it gives the expectation of a cost of works payment I hope that this class will be very small. It ought to be only a few of those falling within paragraph 5 of the letter; that is, those who no longer have an interest in the property.

We are going to send that document to every single person who has notified war damage and has received from the Commission a "total loss" claim form, a C.3, for example, and where we now wish to make it clear that it is not a "total loss." I hope that most of them will be pleased to receive it. It will be sent to every proprietary interest which has notified the damage to that property.

"Val. 4"

We are not sending a document of our own volition for any other property which is not a total loss, but we shall be prepared in such cases to send a similar letter (called Val. 4) to anyone who asks us for it. Now, that may be a dangerous statement. First of all, I would remind you that every one of those persons will have received a cost of works claim form, or at any rate one of the proprietors of the property will have done so. Of course, a C.2 or other similar document is in no sense a determination by the Commission, and there may therefore be a number of cases where

claimants will be in genuine doubt and wish, for some good reason, to know definitely. In those cases, claimants can ask for a determination, and will receive a letter similar to Val. 3. But I cannot emphasise too strongly that if people ask unreasonably answers will not be forthcoming for many, many months, to the prejudice of the comparatively few who really ought to know and to know now. I therefore ask you to limit requests for this information to really essential cases. In no case can the Commission undertake to give answers blindly for a large estate.

I have been advised that this letter is a sufficient authority to those who are content to receive a cost of works payment and who are both legally able to carry out the works and in fact do so. Paragraph 4 says that it is not a final determination. There may be people who wish to urge that their property is a total loss, in which case they will have an opportunity for submitting written arguments, as I have explained, for a value payment. It is obviously very urgent that these cases should be brought to our attention as early as possible.

Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Act

There may be cases where a formal determination is necessary for the purpose of the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Act. We have had to consider our policy with regard to the powers under those Acts, and we have taken the view that in not-total-loss cases the policy should be the opposite of that in total loss cases, and that the conditional notices of retention should remain conditional until the various risks either of fresh bombing or of conversion into value payment are over. The possibility of further bombing and the possibility of converting the payment into a value payment are obvious examples of where complications could arise. If, however, all the proprietors in a property agree in writing to ask for a determination they can have it; but, having studied these rather complicated Sections, I would urge the need for caution. The determination cannot be reviewed once we have issued it. It is a decision enforceable in the courts. A tenant may find himself with a binding lease, an obligation to repair, and only a share of a value payment to do it with. We therefore think that the best thing to do is to keep the conditional notices of retention conditional when the property is not a total loss.

It would have been very simple to say, "We have now told everybody who is a total loss; everybody else is not." Unfortunately, we cannot do that. In a vast organisation of this kind it would be dangerous to say it. Some cases are not finished, and fresh bombing is happening every day. The best thing that we can do, therefore, is to tell all those who obviously have to know, and invite the others to ask if they are in doubt; but this objective—as I have already pointed out—will be defeated if too many ask. We shall do our best to adopt any further suggestions which are administratively practicable, but to deal with 2,750,000 properties with a staff of just over 2,200 means a huge job, and complicated documents such as Val. 3 ought not to be sent to every person who has lost a few tiles.

The "public interest" section, Section 20, provides that the Commission can be given directions from the Treasury on certain matters of public interest. When such a direction is received it is mandatory on the Commission to exercise any powers which they have to see that that public interest prevails. You can rely, I know, on the Treasury and on my fellow-Commissioners and myself to do everything possible to see that directions are not received which produce obvious injustices, and in my opinion they certainly have not done so up to now. The Commission has just received a new public interest direction of importance in relation to housing.

The formula under Section 7 was intended to avoid a total loss in cases where the market value of the building, excluding the site, was as great as the cost of mending the war damage, except that where the building stood on an under-developed site the excess value of the site over that properly attributable to the building on it was a debit from the market value. In other words, it was particularly intended to secure that good, modern, well-sited buildings were not designated as total loss. I am satisfied that the

strict application of the formula would produce that result in the very great majority of cases, and our experience of provisional classification has confirmed that view. But this Treasury direction empowers the Commission, in the public interest, to make a cost of works payment for certain classes of houses where the formula for a small number of houses in those classes might produce total loss answers.

What is a House?

First of all, what is a house? For the purpose of this direction, it has a very wide definition. In addition to ordinary dwelling-houses, it includes blocks of flats, tenements, and any building where no more than the ground floor and basement are used for purposes other than living accommodation, so that it includes all buildings with shops or business premises on the ground floor and nothing but dwelling accommodation above. Perhaps I should add that the Commission do not propose to count shacks as houses!

The effect of this new direction is that all houses erected after 31 March 1914—that is, not more than 25 years old in March 1939—and any houses erected earlier than 1914 which, in the opinion of the Commission, were immediately before the occurrence of the damage structurally not less sound than when they were erected, and in design, layout and amenities reasonably similar to post-1914 houses of the same type—may be the subject of a cost of works payment by the Commission, whatever the extent of the war damage. Secondly, the Commission is in effect authorised to ignore excess site values in the case of other reasonably decent houses except where the value of the site for redevelopment would exceed three-quarters of the market value of the house plus the site. In other words, small excesses of site value for purposes other than housing can be ignored in those cases to produce the greater likelihood of a cost of works answer, but where the excess value is three-quarters or more of the total value of the house and the site, the strict formula must be applied.

Let me repeat the effect of it. On houses which were not more than 25 years old in 1939, and on all houses older than that of equivalent soundness, design and layout to the general post-1914 standard, a cost of works payment can be made whatever the damage; and certain other houses have the advantage of avoiding the drawback under the statutory formula of excess site value for redevelopment.

Hard Cases

There is, however, as there should be, one very important exception. It would be wrong to make a cost of works payment in those cases where the owner of a proprietary interest would suffer injustice, and the Commission is not to apply this direction where "in the opinion of the Commission the exercise of such powers in any particular case would involve injustice to any person interested in the question of the kind of payment." There seem to us to be two obvious classes of such persons. There is first of all the person who has disclaimed his lease on the faith of receiving a value payment because the property was a total loss, and secondly there is the person who has sold his property on similar faith. If a cost of works payment were made, neither of those persons would, unless their contract had been very cleverly drawn, receive any war damage payment. In these cases, therefore, the property will be carefully tested under the formula, and, if the formula produces a total loss answer, the Commission will reverse its preliminary decision and determine a total loss and a value payment. It is in regard to those cases in particular that I would draw attention to paragraphs 2 (c) and 5 in Val. 3.

I would emphasise also that the benefit of this direction which I have quoted to you has in fact been given in *all* those cases where we are issuing a preliminary classification, and therefore it is for the claimant to point out to us the injustice referred to in that direction. I think you will agree that we cannot know that to start with. I have, however, given that promise—not that it is necessary, because the direction covers it—but if there is any injustice we expect to be told, and we will then review the case and put it through the formula and find out whether under the formula it is or is not a total loss. Where the formula does not produce a total loss the Commission, even if it wished to do so, has

no power to do anything to help; it cannot help a disclaimed lessee or a vendor when the property is not a total loss under the formula. Even if we were to alter it to a value payment, the value payment would go to the landlord or to the purchaser, and would not help the disclaimed lessee or the vendor.

I have heard it argued that the change in the formula brought about by the Amending Act of 1943 has altered the result under the formula. This may be so, although I think that the case is not common; but whether it is true or not I am certain that no one here to-day can say that under the original formula a case was a certain total loss whereas it is now not a total loss. I doubt very much indeed whether anybody in this room is prepared to say that he has in any case in those circumstances advised a client to disclaim or sell.

Apparently it is necessary to give this warning: the Commission has not among its many powers any power to correct a foolish sale contract or a foolish disclaimer. It is very common for us to receive letters asking us to vary sale contracts or to vary leases, but, thank heaven, we have not yet been given that power!

There may, of course, be other cases of prejudice which will be considered on their merits as they arise, but, broadly speaking, I am sure that the vast majority of claimants will be delighted to hear of this power which has been given to the Commission. It is far better to have a piece of paper such as Val. 3, to say that the property is not a total loss and will in all probability attract a cost of works payment, than to have another piece of paper saying that the property is a total loss, with the possibility that a condition may be attached to the receipt of the value payment that the value payment must be used to build a building. I refer to Section 20 (3) (a).

Sales of Property

That brings me to say a few words about sales of property. In my view one of the things which your profession must originate from now on is the proper method of selling and the proper amount at which to sell war damaged properties which are in receipt of Val. 3. The purchaser will buy with the benefit of that piece of paper, and with the thought that he will receive a cost of works payment at the right time, or, at the worst, if planning or some other reason forces it, he will receive a value payment. I want to emphasise that. If, after the receipt of Val. 3, the payment is converted into a value payment, either in the public interest under Section 20, or by reason of a notice to treat under Section 14, or, if the war damage is not made good, under Section 13, that "converted value payment" (which is the phrase we use in the office as a matter of convenience) goes in all cases to the owner at the time of the conversion, and not to the owner at the time of the bomb. Such a purchaser, therefore, ought always to buy, and, what is more important, the vendor ought always to sell, at a price not less than the undamaged 1939 market value. At the best, the purchaser will receive the full cost of restoring his property, and at the worst he will receive from us the full difference between the market value of the property at March 1939, and the value of the property in its damaged condition at the same date, and in either case he will have the site.

FORTHCOMING A.S.B. LECTURES

The A.S.B. continuing its series of Lectures on new scientific development in building of interest to Architects has now arranged the following:—

Saturday, February 5, 1944

1. *New developments in the design of welded frames.* By Mr. Ramsay Moon, B.A., M.I.Struct.E., M.I.W.
2. *New developments in the design of Structural Timber.* Mr. P. O. Reece, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cy. E.

Saturday, February 12, 1944

1. *New developments in the design of Concrete Formwork.* Mr. C. Parry, D.F.C., M.I.Struct.E.
2. *The influence of new developments in construction on Architectural design.* Mr. M. Hartland Thomas, M.A. [F.]

The position of someone who receives Val. 1, the total loss form, is, of course, entirely different. We now call that an "original value payment." In that case the value payment will be paid to the owner at the time of the bomb, and in those cases it seems to me to be wise to buy and sell at the damaged value only, unless you obtain the consent of the Commission to an assignment.

I will try to sum up the position. I think that any person who still has an interest in his property at the date when he receives Val. 3 would always be foolish to ask the Commission to reconsider its decision and determine a total loss. He will either wish to retain his interest or wish to get rid of it. If he retains his interest, the prospective right to a cost of work payment, or at worst a value payment, is presumably better than a right to a value payment. If, however, he wishes to sell, it is equally clear that he can sell for a better price with Val. 3 than with Val. 1, or at any rate at no worse a price. I am hopeful, therefore, that the only people who may be worried by the receipt of Val. 3 are those who have disposed of their interest in the property before they get that form; and I have promised those people that if they will tell us of this their cases shall be reviewed and put through the formula strictly and, if the result is total loss, the decision shall be reversed.

Section 13: Damage Not Made Good

I want to say a word or two about Section 13, the section which deals with the case where the damage is not in fact made good. This is an important section, because it provides the power of changing to a converted value payment notwithstanding any previous determination, so that it is not too late in proper cases, after receiving Val. 3, to get it turned into a value payment under Section 13. I fully realise that there will be a large number of cases where, notwithstanding the power of the Commission to make a cost of works payment, the damage will not be made good, or the property will be redeveloped for a different type of building. As and when that position becomes clear in any particular case the Commission will be prepared to act under this section; but, as I have already said, the value payment will go to the owner at that time.

We do not, however, propose to rush into the use of this section before it is necessary. If all the proprietors agree that the property should be redeveloped by a different type of building, or if it is agreed that the property shall remain an open space, or the like, applications can be made, and will be dealt with as soon as we can deal with them. The Commission, however, is not prepared at the moment to accede to applications which merely state that the owner is not interested in the building, has bought another property, and does not care tuppence what happens. It may be that that building ought to be rebuilt by somebody else, and it seems to be quite easy for that claimant, as I have already explained, with the advantage of the possession of Val. 3, to sell the property on better, or at least on as good, terms as if he had a value payment declared. I may be wrong about this, and only experience can show; but I think it is right to say that at the moment, and until we know more, the Commission is not prepared to convert into a value payment under Section 13 without some knowledge of what will be done to the property.

CONFERENCE ON THE TEACHING OF ARCHITECTURAL APPRECIATION IN SCHOOLS

On January 6, 1944, the R.I.B.A. is holding a Conference to consider the teaching of architectural appreciation in schools. Invitations have been sent to educationists representative of national organisations and to others especially interested. The President will welcome those attending the Conference and Mr. Basil M. Sullivan, C.I.E., O.B.E. [F.], Chairman of the Committee for the Teaching of Architectural Appreciation in Schools, will preside. Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, M.C. [F.], will be the principal speaker.

In conjunction with the Conference there will be an exhibition of school children's work which relates to the subject and a display of books on architecture and planning suitable for teachers and pupils.

The Conference will take place at 66, Portland Place, W.1.

THE ORGANISATION OF RECONSTRUCTION IN THE U.S.S.R.

By NIKOLAI KOLLY

Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architects

Before the war in the Soviet Union years of peaceful creative work under the Stalin five-year plans had been marked by large-scale building operations as a substantial contribution to the rise in the national standard of living.

Houses and public buildings and whole cities had been built throughout the country, and thousands of architects, builders and engineers had been employed. When the war came this building activity continued in the vast interior territories, in the Urals, in Siberia and in the flourishing cities of the Asian republics where new industrial centres and even new cities were built beyond enemy reach. Now the same activity is extended in the wake of the Red Armies throughout the liberated western areas and in all the hundreds of towns and villages which the Germans have deliberately demolished and left in ruins. Vast new and urgent problems arise for Soviet architects in the restoration of these towns and villages which must be rebuilt not only with the utmost speed but to be more beautiful and in every way better than they were before.

The Council of the Peoples Commissars has set up a Committee on Architecture, under the chairmanship of Arkady Mordvinov, to control the building activities of all the organisations and institutions involved in reconstruction work. All urban planning and the design of building projects is subject to the Committee's approval and the Committee is also responsible for the actual carrying out of projects. To the individual architect the Committee is in the position of guardian and ally in the realisation of his creative design.

The question of the production of well-designed standards for housing and for other mass-produced building is regarded as of special importance, but not without reference to local conditions. In town planning particular attention is being paid to climatic and topographical peculiarities and local building customs and traditions. The Committee has been charged with the task of preparing the basic standards and will have final supervisory authority when works are carried out by other bodies and individuals.

Another matter directly affecting the quality of the architecture and the decorative work involved is the quality of the materials and the organisation of the materials production. The architect's design may be excellent, but impossible of effective execution if the materials are lacking or faulty. Thus the Committee has also the duty of supervising materials standards.

The scale of pre-war building production will be exceeded in the near future, and big demands will be made on all sections of the building professions and the building trade workers necessitating a planned distribution of technical services, studio and craft workshops. This also is part of the Committee's duty.

Scientific research is under the supreme authority of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture which has direct representation on the Committee.

The Committee also is responsible for the direction and supervision of architectural and building arts education. Special attention is paid to the training of artists and craftsmen, including sculptors, mural painters, wood carvers, etc., to work in association with the architects. The restoration of ancient monuments destroyed by the ruthless brutality of the German Fascists is another task within the Committee's authority.

To give effect to the Committee's policies the various Republics and the cities of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev have formed architectural departments under their regional and provincial Soviets. Local control is assured by the appointment of Chief City Architects in many cities who will work under the Com-

mittee's supervision and will thus have authority derived directly from the central State organisation.

In their restoration of the cities and buildings destroyed by the vandalism of the Germans the architects of the U.S.S.R. have as their aim the creation of a Soviet architecture in every way worthy of their country.

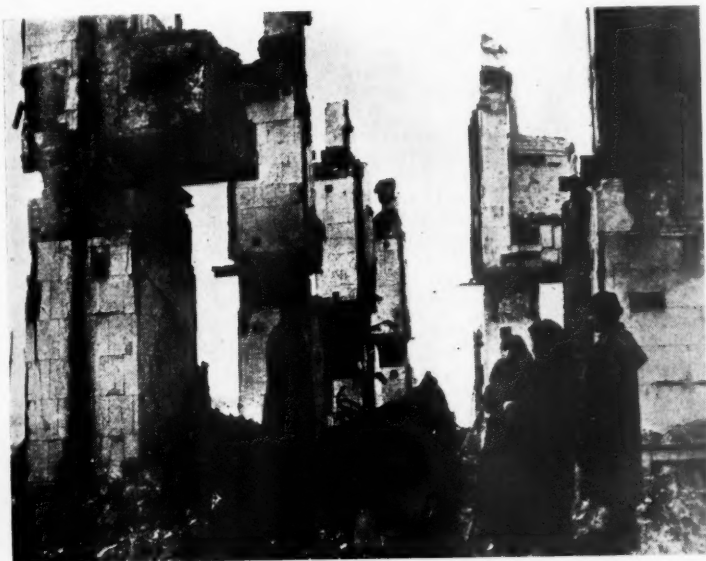


Pogankin Palaty, a merchant's house, Pskov—destroyed.



The Walls of the Joseph Volokolamsk Monastery—largely burnt-out.

SOVIET BUILDINGS IN THE WAR



*Part of the hospital at Yasnaya Polyana
—Tolstoy's home—burned by the Germans.*



Gostiny Dvor in Kaluga.



*The New Jerusalem Monastery, Istra.
The "tent" of the Rotunda, designed
by Rastrelli, before and after its use by
the Germans as an ammunition dump.*

Correspondence

REVISION OF BUILDING BYE-LAWS HEIGHTS OF ROOMS

Bedford Hotel, Llandudno.
7 December, 1943.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL OF THE R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,

Not long since a letter appeared in *The Times* emanating, I think, from Mr. C. Williams-Ellis, advocating a revision of Local Authorities Building Bye-Laws. He suggested that the rules governing the heights of rooms in cottages should be altered to allow heights of 7 ft., and he contends, rightly I think, that such a revision would do much to correct the bad proportions caused by the present heights insisted upon and that in addition an economy in time of erection, labour and materials would be effected.

I should also like to see abolished any insistence of the party wall being carried above the roof.

It is much to be hoped that the appropriate Committee of the Institute who are dealing with post-war planning, will bear these points in mind and consider them.

Yours faithfully,
M. TAPPER [F.].

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION OF A LIMITED LIFE

Lloyds Bank Chambers,
Carfax, Oxford.
4 December, 1943.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL OF THE R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,

Messrs. Harrison and Albery should beware of the figurative. The man with a red flag walking in front of the early motor-car was a wise man and appreciated the fact, now so abundantly shown by our present disaster, that machinery is dangerous and may become deadly.

All planning, road planning or economic planning, has only one object to see that machinery is beneficial and not disastrous. The basic fact is that man is a tool-using animal and has always found his greatest happiness, culture and self-realisation in the handicrafts. Leave no place for these and in the midst of material wealth you have left him spiritually impoverished. "Labour-saving" is based on the illusion that you can "save" time, you cannot save time—you can only spend it, the only question is—what on?

Yours truly,
T. LAWRENCE DALE [F.].

Obituary

T. R. MILBURN [F.]

T. R. Milburn [F.] died at his home in Sunderland in his 81st year on the 5th instant.

In 1897 he and his brother, the late William Milburn [F.], entered into partnership, the firm being known as William and T. R. Milburn.

The practice is being carried on by Lieut. Colonel Wm. Milburn [F.] and Major Stanley Milburn [F.] who have been in the partnership for some years.

T. R. Milburn was a pupil of Messrs. Tillman of Sunderland and later on worked for the Liverpool Corporation on one of their earliest Flat building schemes.

He was elected an Associate of the R.I.B.A., in 1887, and a Fellow in 1904.

During his long and active career he was connected with many large architectural undertakings, amongst which were—Sunderland Children's Hospital; Sunderland Police Courts and Fire

Station; Theatres for Moss Empires at Sunderland, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the Dominion Theatre, London; also many Hospitals, Schools, Housing schemes, Commercial and Factory Buildings.

He served on the R.I.B.A. Council for several years, and was a Vice-President in 1925-26; he was President of the Northern Architectural Association in 1921-22, and for many years up to the time of his death he was a Member of Council. He was also Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference 1925-27.

"T. R.," as he was familiarly known, was a big man physically and mentally; a sterling character, with strong but genial personality, ever ready to help and give counsel on matters for consideration.

Always keenly interested in the welfare and advancement of the profession, he devoted much of his energies unstintingly to this end. The advancement of the Profession in Education and Practice always had his keen support and he was mainly responsible for forming the branches of the Northern Architectural Association on Tees-side and in Cumberland. Indeed, he was the "Father" of the Branches.

He acted as Assessor in several important Competitions, and his services as an Arbitrator were always in demand.

T. R. was a "man o' pairs" and his social contacts were manifold, but he could always be relied upon to come to an Architectural meeting of Council even if it meant a considerable distance to travel and inconvenience to himself.

The Profession generally has lost a stalwart, and the Northern Architectural Association in particular will miss his guidance, genial personality and ever-ready help to give a hand in matters small or large.

R. N. M.

T. TALIESIN REES [F.]

Liverpool Architects and the Liverpool Architectural Society have suffered a grievous loss by the death of T. Taliesin Rees who, for a period of some fifty years, played a prominent part in the advancement of Architecture in the area. A man of outstanding personality he was known to his fellow architects and other friends as "T.T.," which is some indication of the affection in which he was held by all. For many years he was Architect to the Birkenhead Education Committee and responsible for most of the Council Schools in that town. At the time of his death he was, in association with his partner Richard Holt, completing Brockhall Asylum, near Blackburn, designed for the Lancashire County Council. Much of the Domestic work he carried out is to be found in Cheshire, all of which had quality and character. A Past President of the Liverpool Architectural Society, he took an active interest in all its proceedings, his sound judgment being highly valued. As local representative for the Architects' Benevolent Society he took infinite pains to investigate every case with patience and sympathy, and there must be many beneficiaries who have reason to be grateful to him.

T. T. had a judicial mind coupled with imagination and foresight. He had varied interests outside his profession resulting in a wide experience of men and contributing to his remarkable gifts as counsellor, as many can confirm. It should always be remembered that as a young man he was one of the pioneer group of Liverpool Architects who first conceived the idea that Liverpool should possess a School of Architecture.

A keen golfer, and Past Captain of the Wallasey Golf Club, he may be said to have played almost to his last hour, he was on the links a week before he died. He was justly proud of the achievement of going round the course in 73 on his seventy-third birthday, and to commemorate the event presented the St. David's Cup to the Club for competition on St. David's Day. His enthusiasm for the game will be remembered by the architects and builders who played in the Annual Golf Competition which he initiated and furthered until war interfered with a gathering that did so much to cement a wider understanding between the profession and the Local Builders' Association. Born of Welsh parents he was proud of the Principality, and was armed with a repertoire of Welsh

stories he loved to tell, with all the native atmosphere. Although Birkenhead was his birthplace he spent some years of childhood in Wales and so acquired a proficiency with the Welsh language which he fostered and preserved throughout his life.

He touched life at many points, and in addition to his business, which was always paramount, he had various interests to occupy his spare time and his leisure. In his young days he was a keen cricketer and a more than average skater, and towards middle age, by sheer determination, taught himself to play golf to a degree of such proficiency that for a time he played off scratch. He was a wise magistrate and studied to preserve a balanced judgment always tempered with mercy. He had a Welshman's innate love of music and would doubtless have excelled as a performer if other interests had not absorbed his leisure, but without doubt books were his greatest hobby. Rarely was he to be seen without some form of literature to relieve the tedium of travel on journeys long and short. He acquired through the years a considerable and varied library, and it was his great delight to lend a treasured volume to any friend likely to appreciate it. In youth and middle age he was a keen dry-fly fisherman and his "fishing" library was extensive until, in later years, he began its dispersal.

Of T. T. Rees it can be truly said that he "warmed both hands at the fire of life."

GILBERT FRASER.
OTIS D. BLACK.

HARRY WILLIAM ROBERTS [HON. A.]

We regret to record the death, in his 92nd year, of Mr. H. W. Roberts, known to many architects as the author of several valuable text books on architectural drawing and perspective which were published anonymously as "R's Method . . ."

Mr. Roberts, who was born in the year following the Great Exhibition, 1852, started his career as an architect as a pupil in the office of J. H. and E. Dyer of Alton, Hants; later he sat for one of the "Voluntary Examinations in Architecture," which were held by the R.I.B.A. in the days before the regular qualifying examinations were held.

After a time away from architecture as an industrial designer he returned to the profession towards the end of the nineteenth century as Surveyor to the counties of Stamford and Warrington, and took into partnership Thomas Gordon and later J. W. Simpson [A.]. His son, Mr. A. L. Roberts [F.], now Hampshire County Architect, was articled to Roberts & Simpson. H. W. Roberts retired from practice about 1900 to devote himself to a close study of drawing and sketching and to write the books by which he is best known.

From his schooldays he had combined considerable ability as a draughtsman with a deep enthusiasm for the art and practice of sketching, he also possessed abilities, rare in an artist, as a mathematician. This combination of talents and interest set the character of his creative thinking and work which was largely concerned with the mathematical and geometrical analysis of art and natural forms and the application of the principles elucidated by his analysis in the processes of creative designing.

He lectured and taught extensively, including among his pupils units of the army during the last war, whom he lectured on perspective and panorama sketching.

In the period of his career between his architectural pupilage and the end of the century he achieved some distinction as a decorative artist, after having been a pupil of Dr. Christopher Dresser, working for part of the time as a designer of lace for Nottingham, but also producing from his London studio designs for carpets, wall-papers, glass and tiles.

In 1938 he was elected an Honorary Associate of the R.I.B.A.

Mr. Roberts lived to a ripe old age, healthy and vigorous to the very end, happy at having completed, in his last weeks, the manuscript of his last book, a study of "Rhythmic Designing," which is copiously illustrated by his own drawings.

WALTER E. TROKE

The Times, on Armistice Day, contained the sad announcement that Lieut. W. E. Troke, R.N.V.R., was missing, presumed dead, in October 1943.

Walter Edmund Troke, whose home was at Southampton, became a Student R.I.B.A. in 1925, and was just beginning to build up a practice in London, when war broke out.

His greatest interest was in old buildings; in their cause he rendered consistently valuable services to the S.P.A.B. as one of its most active members of the Committee.

He was a "discovery" of the late A. R. Powys and he had gradually developed into one in whom the Society could place the utmost confidence in his treatment of ancient buildings, whether damaged by the normal process of decay or, more recently, by enemy action.

He was a great enthusiast and as efficient as he was modest; he was ever ready to journey far and wide to inspect and report for the Committee, and by his untimely death the S.P.A.B. has lost one of its best friends sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

B. O.

Notes

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1942

The 1942 Ministry of Health Annual Report deals with housing more extensively than in the previous war-time reports. The first consideration during the year, as in previous war years, has been the prompt execution of first-aid repairs to houses damaged by enemy action. The total number of houses so repaired up to March 31, 1943, was 2,500,000, while well over 1,000,000 have received more extensive repairs.

It is pointed out that, as a result of the interruption of building, the continued shortage of labour and materials, loss of accommodation through war damage, and large movements of population, "the housing position is indeed serious, and a vast amount of work is required to bring housing conditions up even to the standard of 1939, a standard by no means as high as that aimed at before the war broke out. The crux of the matter is labour and materials, supplies of which are still very limited, and which have to meet many other pressing calls. The quantities which can be set aside for housing are hardly sufficient to ease the worst of the deficiencies."

"Despite the size and the intensity of the need, the policy imposed on the Ministry has continued to be to secure the best use of existing accommodation and to use the limited amount of available labour for repairs in such a way as to keep the largest possible number of dwellings habitable on a wartime standard—a standard considerably below what would be tolerated under peace-time conditions."

"It would be emphasised, however, that this policy of making the best use of existing accommodation has enabled movements of population, on a scale never known before, to be made smoothly and with but little recourse to new building. In this way, it has been a most important contribution to the war effort, by the saving of labour and materials which would otherwise have had to be diverted from essential work."

The Report also deals with repair of badly damaged houses, essential maintenance work, the rural housing scheme, post-war plans, and rent restriction.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

MEMORANDUM ON THE PRESERVATION AND USE OF NEGATIVES OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

Since its inception in 1941, the National Buildings Record has been concerned with records of historic buildings, especially in view of the possibilities of damage by enemy action. It is intended, however, that when the Record comes to be established on a peace-time basis, it shall cover the whole range of English architecture and make available, for students and the public, illustrations of contemporary as well as ancient buildings. In considering such an extension to the Record's work, it is apparent that collaboration between the N.B.R. and the architectural press would be of the greatest value.

In normal times a first-class record of contemporary architecture is regularly compiled on the initiative of the professional press. Highly qualified photographers are engaged on this work, but the negatives, after being retained by the photographers for a limited

period, are destroyed. After a few years, only the published half-tone reproductions and a few worn file prints survive.

The N.B.R. has already approached the Institute of British Photographers and several individual architectural photographers with a view to reaching a general agreement as to the regular purchase of selected architectural negatives by the N.B.R.

There remains, however, the question of the use of these copyright negatives by the N.B.R. The following suggestions are outlined merely for comment and discussion.

1. The N.B.R. shall, under an agreement with each newspaper, be permitted to supply prints, at the Director's discretion, to those who require them, at standard prices determined by the Record.
2. Each print supplied shall be marked with the name of the copyright holder, and the words "not to be reproduced without the written permission of —."
3. The responsibility of the N.B.R. for infringement of copyright shall not extend beyond the marking of prints in this way.
4. All questions relating to reproduction fees shall be settled between the purchaser of the print and the copyright-holder.

It is anticipated that prints would be asked for chiefly by architectural and other students and by educational and propagandist bodies. Requests for reproduction in the form of slides may be frequent, but it would only be practicable for the N.B.R. to make slides where the copyright holder had given a general consent for this to be done.

The objects of the N.B.R. in initiating these proposals are, first, to secure the conservation of a representative number of architectural negatives of new buildings and, second, to provide a public service for which there is an obvious need and which should tend greatly to promote architectural studies. It is appreciated that in the case of copyright negatives handled by the N.B.R. the copyright-holder would be making a sacrifice if the prints did not pass through his hands; but it must be remembered that the vast majority of the negatives concerned would be destroyed if they were not purchased by the N.B.R., negatives being the absolute property of the photographers concerned.

The proposals outlined above are of a tentative nature but it would be extremely helpful to have some indication of the extent of collaboration which may be anticipated from the copyright owners concerned.

TEACHING APPOINTMENT VACANT

The Head of the Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture will be pleased to hear from members who are interested in teaching appointments.

In the near future, it may be decided to appoint either part-time or full-time teachers of Design and teachers to specialise in Working Drawings, Materials and Specifications. It is also expected that further appointments will be made towards the end of 1944 and after the cessation of hostilities. These appointments may be either temporary or permanent.

Those who are interested in such appointments and would like further information as to salary and other conditions of employment are invited to communicate with the Head of the Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, London, N.7.

BUILDING CONGRESS

A full verbatim report of the Building Congress, held in July, at the Central Hall, London, S.W.1, is available from the Building Industries National Council, 110, Bickenhall Mansions, London, W.1. The price is 6s. 6d. post free. The number of copies now remaining for sale is very limited, and in view of the heavy demand for copies from other sources it is thought that professional prac-

tioners would like to know that these few copies are still available.

CHADWICK PRIZE ESSAY

The Chadwick Trustees have awarded the first prize in their recent competition for an essay on architectural engineering and administrative principles relative to sanitation and hygiene which should be observed in the replanning arrangements of war-devastated areas to Mr. A. F. Russell [A.], A.M.T.P.I., Planning Assistant in the Fulham Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department. We hope to publish the greater part of Mr. Russell's essay in a forthcoming issue of the JOURNAL.

RAILWAY BUILDINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Transport of the South African Government has decided to entrust the design of the new Railway Station and Divisional Offices at Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth, to architects in private practice and has appointed Mr. C. P. Walgate [A.], Mr. J. Wallace Paton [F.], and Mr. F. Owen Eaton [F.], to act as consultants to the Administrations Officers in connection with the designs of the new stations.

APPOINTMENTS & ELECTIONS

Mr. Basil Ionides [F.], has been appointed High Sheriff of the County of Sussex for 1944.

Mr. W. H. Ansell [F.], has been elected Master of the Art Workers' Guild.

Mr. Norman Keep [F.], head of the Senior Day School and Evening Building Department, L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton, S.W.4, has been appointed head of the Department of Architecture and Building in the Municipal College, Southend. The Department is recognised by the R.I.B.A.

Mr. Thomas Sharp [L.] has been appointed Town Planning Consultant to the cities of Durham and Exeter. He is head of the Town Planning Department of the School of Architecture, King's College (University of Durham), and latterly has been Senior Research Officer in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

PROF. CLAUDE BATLEY COMMEMORATION FUND

Professor Claude Batley [A.] retired last March from the Professorship of Architecture in the Government School of Art, Bombay, which he had held for more than 19 years. The Bombay School is the only one in India recognised by the R.I.B.A. as providing exemption from the Final Examination.

At a public meeting of his past and present students and well-wishers it was resolved that a fund should be collected to commemorate his work. A representative Executive Committee was appointed to carry out the aims and objects of the resolutions and an amount of over Rs. 17,000/- has so far been collected. The fund will be used to supply a number of annual prizes in certain subjects to students of the School, a design prize for the Government Diploma Examination in Architecture and yearly contributions to the libraries of the School and the Indian Institute of Architects for building up a reference and a loan section respectively of books in his name.

Contributions can still be made, and should be sent by "bank draft" to the Professor Claude Batley Commemoration Fund, c/o The Indian Institute of Architects, Prospect Chambers Annex, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAWDUST-CEMENT

In a recently published Note from the Information Bureau of the Building Research Station, reference was made to a unit used in the Ministry of Works Standard Hut. It was quoted as an example of designing so that the units are allowed some freedom of movement.

The wording has given the impression that this wall panel unit was designed by the Directorate of Constructional Design of the Ministry of Works and in view of the wide publicity given to the Note it is desired to make appropriate acknowledgments and remove any possible cause for misapprehension.

In the course of discussion with representatives of the sawdust cement industry, the Directorate of Constructional Design suggested and illustrated the principle of the free sliding unit but the actual design of the unit finally adopted in the Standard Hut was produced by Messrs. Maycrete Sales, Limited, of Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, London, S.W.1.

Accessions to the Library

1943-44—I (continued)

SURVEYING

- HIGGINS (A. L.)** 526.9
 *Elementary surveying.
 8½". iv + 156 pp. Lond., &c.: Longmans, Green.
 1943. 6s. R. & P. (4).

TOPOGRAPHY

- WYNNESS (FENTON)** 91 (41.1)
 Deside [Aberdeenshire]. Phases of the valley, with brief historical notes.
 7". (iv) + 62 pp. Aberdeen: W. & W. Lindsay.
 1943. 3s. R. 91 (41.1 A)

- Aberdeen. Phases of the city with brief historical notes.
 7". (iv) + 62 pp. Aberdeen: Lindsay. 1942. 2s. 6d. R.
 Inf. file 91 (42): 711.4 (064)

- SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AND OTHERS**
 The Continuity of the English town exhibition . . . St. Martin's School of Art, &c. [Aims, list of lectures, &c.]
 3 leaflets, var. sizes. 1943. Presented.
 91 (42.48 B) + 711.4-163 (42.48 B)

- CADBURY Bros. Ltd., Bournville**
 *Our Birmingham. The B— of our forefathers and the B— of our grandsons.
 Reprint, with revision note. 7" × 9". 52 pp. + double pl.
 Bournville: Cadbury; Bickley: Univ. of Lond. Press.
 1943. 1s. R. (2).

- BENHAM (Sir W. GURNEY)** 91 (42.67 C)
 Guide to Colchester and history of the town. (Benham's G— to C— &c., cover title.)
 20th ed. 7½". (i) + 176 + (3) pp. Colchester: Benham. 1941. 1s.
 Presented by Mr. Kenneth C. Scarff [L.].

1925 ed. already in Library.

- MARSDEN (CHRISTOPHER)** 91 (47 L): 7.034 (47)
 Palmyra of the north. The first days of St. Petersburg.
 8½". 280 pp. + pls. Lond.: Faber & Faber.
 1942. 16s. R. 91 (74/79) + 72.03 (74/79)

- U.S.: WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT, later [FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY]: WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—WRITERS' PROGRAM (or PROJECT), for [various State bodies]**
 American guide series. [Containing chapters on architecture.]
 8". N.Y. or Boston: (var. pubrs., or O.U.P.). 1937-43.
 (State vols. \$3.00, city vols. \$2.50 or \$3.50.)
 Presented by the American Institute of Architects.

[States:—]

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| California | New York state |
| Connecticut | Pennsylvania |
| Maine | Texas |
| Massachusetts | Virginia |
| Michigan | |

[Cities:—]

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| New Orleans | San Francisco |
| New York city | Washington, D.C. |

Each individually catalogued under the main author above and second author.

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (physical and sociological)

- TOWNROE (B. S.)** 71 : 3 arch files
 71 : 3 + 69.08 : 940.5344
 The Building of a new Britain. The building industries' responsibility for reconstruction. (Building Industries National Council.)
 Revised ed. pam. 9½". Lond. 1943.
 Presented by the Council.
 71 : 3 arch files
 71 : 3 (71) + 711 (71)

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

- Planning the Canada of tomorrow. By Gordon McL. Pitts.
 pam. 7" × 5½". n.p. [1943.] R.
 With Memorandum on post-war planning, leaflet, 6½" × 5½", [1943], inserted.
 71 : 3 arch files

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

- Post-war construction. Planning now will safeguard national economy in critical transition period.
 dupl. typescript. 11". 1943. Presented.
 71 : 3 (73)

GUTKIND (E. A.)

- Creative demobilisation. (International library of sociology and social reconstruction.)
 71 : 3] 355.24

- Vol. i, Principles of national planning; by E. A. G—. Vol. ii, Case studies in national planning; E. A. G—, ed. [By various authors.]
 2 vols. 8½". Lond.: Kegan Paul. 1943. each £1 1s. R.
 711 + 711.2

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, GARDENS

- JOAD (C. E. M.)** 711
 An Old countryside for new people. (Design for Britain series, 2.)
 pam. 8½". Lond.: Dent. [1942.] 6d. R.

MANSBRIDGE (JOHN)

- Here comes tomorrow. (Design for Britain series: special.)
 pam. 8½". Lond.: Dent. [1942 or 43.] 1s. 3d. R.
 711

OXFORD: NUFFIELD COLLEGE: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION SURVEY

- *Britain's town and country pattern. A summary of the Barlow, Scott, and Uthwatt reports. Prepared by the N— C— &c. (Rebuilding Britain series, No. 2.)
 8½". 111 pp. + front. Lond.: Faber & Faber.
 1943. 2s. 6d. R. & P. (2).
 711 (058) + 711.4-163 (058)

PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION YEAR BOOK

- 1943. F. J. Osborn, advisory ed.
 [1943.] £1 1s. R.

R.I.B.A.: [RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE]

- Towards a new Britain. ["Rebuilding Britain" exhibition.]
 6". 144 pp. Cheam: Archl. Press, for R.I.B.A.
 1943. 1s. 6d. R.
 711 (064) + 711.4-163 (064)

R.I.B.A.: [RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE]

- "Rebuilding Britain" exhibition.
 Lectures at exhibition. [By Julian Huxley, Eva G. R. Taylor, Eliz. Denby, and R. Coppock.]
 typescripts. 13", &c. [1943.]
 711 (41/42): 711.13

[(N-) 1940 COUNCIL: DEMOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE]

- Demographic survey and plan for Great Britain. [Prepared for 1940 C— by E. A. Gutkind.]
 dupl. typescript. 13". [1941.]
 Presented by the Council.
 711 : 354 binder
 711 (42) [72.08 : 333

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

- Town and Country Planning Acts, 1932 and 1943. Local land charges (amendment) rules, 1943. (Circular 4.)
 leaflet. 9½". Lond. 1943. R.

BRISTOL: PUBLIC LIBRARIES

- Rebuilding Britain. A select list of books on town and country planning.
 pam. 7½". Bristol. 1943.
 Presented by the Librarian (2).
 711 : 354 binder

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

- Town and Country Planning Acts, 1932 and 1943. (Circular 3.)—
 And Memorandum A.
 pam. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1943. 2d. R.
 711 : 354 binder

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

- Town and country planning. England and Wales.—The T. & C.P. Additional Regulations, &c. (Provisional Rules and Orders, 1943.)
 leaflet. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1943. 1d. R.

- Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act, 1943. (Circular 2.)
 leaflet. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1943. 1d. R.
 711 (42) arch file

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

- [Press notices.]
 711 : 354 (42)

POINTING (H. B.)

- The Land—what shall be done with it?—&c. (Planned reconstruction. 3. Society of Friends: Industrial and Social Order Council.)
 pam. 8½". Lond. 1943. 1s. P.
 With summaries of Uthwatt and Scott reports from THE TIMES.

OSBORN (F. J.)

- Inf. file 711 [72.08 : 347.434
 "Comp and bett." A B.B.C. talk on the Uthwatt report. (Town and Country Planning Assn. Reconstruction leaflet (1943) No. 1.)
 leaflet. 8½". [Lond. 1943.] 2d. R.
 71 : 3 file A.P.R.R.

- ROWSE (E. A. A.)** 711.13 (41/42-44)
Proportion of population to potential. A programme for the reconstruction of the British Commonwealth of Nations. (Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction.)
dupl. typescript. 10" x 8". 1943. Presented.
711.3 (75/76) + 627.8 (75/76) + 712.21 (75/76)
- HUXLEY (JULIAN)**
*T.V.A. [Tennessee Valley Authority]. Adventure in planning. With . . . notes on the illustrations by Gordon and Flora Stephenson.
8½". 142 pp. incl. pls. Cheam: Archl. Press. 1943. 8s. 6d. R. & P. (4).
711.3-112 (42.64) + 711.333 (42.64)
- WEST SUFFOLK, county: PLANNING OFFICER**
Interim report [first] on planning research. By T. B. Oxenbury. dupl. typescript. 13". 1942. R.
Interim report: Second.—County of West Suffolk. Planning research. Including notes on . . . a plan &c. By T. B. Oxenbury. dupl. typescript. 13". 1943. R.
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL** 711.3-162 (42.1)
*County of London plan. Prepared for the L—C—C by J. H. Forshaw . . . and Patrick Abercrombie . . . [Architect's Department: Statutory and Town Planning Division.]
12 x 9½". xii + 188 pp. + front. + (2) folding pls. + 12 coloured pls. (some backed, 3 folding) + lxiii pls. (backed, 1 folding). Lond.: Macmillan. 1943. 12s. 6d. R. & P. (7).
Inserted in 2nd interim report
711.3-162 (42.1-192)
- R.I.B.A.: LONDON REGIONAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE**
Greater London exhibition. Notes on the exhibits.
leaflet. 8½". [1943.]
Inf. file 711.3-162 (42.21) + 711.4-163 (42.21 M)
- SURREY FEDERATION OF LABOUR PARTIES: [PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE]**
A Town and country plan for Surrey. [With plan for Mitcham.]
pam. 8½". n.p. [1943.] 6d. R.
- EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE**
Annual report: 4th. 1942-1943. dupl. t'pt. [1943.] R. 711.4
- N[ATIONAL] C[OUNCIL] of S[OCIAL] S[ERVICE]: [COMMUNITY CENTRES AND ASSOCIATIONS] SURVEY GROUP for SIR HALLEY STEWART TRUST**
*The Size and social structure of a town. A report by a survey group &c. (Sir H—S—T—pubn.)
8½". (iv) + 32 pp. Lond.: Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1943. 1s. R. & P.
- SAARINEN (ELIEL)** 711.4
The City. Its growth, its decay, its future.
9". xvii + 380 pp. + (ii) folding diagrs. New York: Reinhold Pubg. Corpn. [1943.] (\$3.50.) R.
- RODGERS (CLEVELAND)** 711.4 (73 NY)
New York plans for the future. [Including work of City Planning Commission.]
8½". xvi + 293 pp. + pls. New York & Lond.: Harper. 1943. (\$3.00.) R.
711.4 (768)
- TENNESSEE: TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION**
Community planning in Tennessee. A progress report for . . . 1941— . . . 1942.
replica typescript. 10½" x 8½". Nashville. [1942 or -43.]
Presented by the Commission. 711.4 : 321-95
- PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, U.S.: BUREAU OF URBAN RESEARCH**
Urban planning and public opinion. National survey research investigation. By Melville C. Branch, jr. (Research series, No. 1.)
11" x 8½". (iv) + 87 pp. + folding map. Princeton, N.J. 1942. (\$1.) Presented by the Bureau.
- OSBORN (F. J.)** 711.4 : 940-5344
New towns after the war.
Revised ed., reprint. 7½". 71 pp. + pls. Lond.: Dent. 1942 (1943). 4s. 6d. P.
711.4-112 (42.74 H)
dupl. 711.4-163 file
- DUBLIN, county borough** 711.4-162 (41.5 D)
Town planning report. Sketch development plan. By Patrick Abercrombie, Sydney A. Kelly, and Manning Robertson.
11". 62 pp. Dublin. [c. 1941.] 2s. R.
Inf. file 711.4-162 (42.64 B)
- WEST SUFFOLK: PLANNING OFFICER**
Borough of Beccles. Town planning scheme. Report &c.
dupl. typescript. 13". 1943. R.
711.4-163 () arch file
711.4-163 (42.1)
- SPAIN: MINISTERIO DE LA GOBERNACION—DIRECCION GENERAL DE ARQUITECTURA**
Conferencias de Sir Charles Bressey sobre planes urbanísticos de Londres en . . . Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando en Madrid . . . 1943.
folding leaflet. 8½". [Madrid. 1943.]
Presented by Señor J. Ma. Muguruza.
Bressey, R.A. and Aslan plans.
Inf. file 711.4-163 (42.14 H)
- ROTARY CLUB OF HAMPSHIRE: RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE**
Post war planning and reconstruction. Hampshire.
pam. 7½". [Hampstead.] 1943. 6d. Presented.
711.4-163 (42) arch file
711.4-163 (42.25 H)
- EDWARDS (A. TRYSTAN)**
Some reflections on possible post-war developments in the borough of Hastings submitted to . . . the Plans and Town Planning Committee of the . . . County Borough of Hastings.
dupl. typescript. 13". 1943.
Presented by the Author [F.]
711.4-163 (42.52 N)
- NOTTINGHAM, city: RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE**
Report . . . on post-war development in the city of Nottingham.
13". 37 pp. (incl. front cover) + map + 3 maps (folded). Nottingham. 1943.
Presented by the City Corporation.
- OSBORN (F. J.)** Inf. file 711.4-163 [69.08 : 331.6
Housing, town planning and full employment. (From T. & C. Planning Association: T. & C. Planning, &c.)
pam. 8½". [Lond. 1943.] R.
Inf. file 711.435 : 711.2 (42)
- TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION**
Conference on "Country towns in a national planning policy."
Statement by the Executive &c.
pam. 8½". [Lond.] 1943. R. (3).
"Country towns in a national planning policy." Conference . . . London, . . . 1943.—Invitation and agenda.
pam. 8½". [Lond.] 1943. R. (2).
- BROOKLYN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL PLANNING** 711.58 (73 Broo)
Greenpoint: a neighborhood study. By M. Elizabeth Smith.
dupl. typescript. 11" x 8½". 1940.
Brooklyn neighborhoods. A basis &c. By H. J. Ballon.
dupl. typescript. 11" x 8½". [1942.]
Presented by the Council.
711.58 (73 Broo) [712.21 + 725.7/8]
- BROWNSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL and BROOKLYN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL PLANNING**
A Study of the recreational facilities of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. By Florence Adamson. (Brownsville, cover title.)
dupl. typescript. 11" x 8½". [1943.]
Presented by the Brooklyn Council.
- REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION, New York** 711.7 : 656 (73 NY)
Traffic and parking study. A plan for improvement of conditions in the central business areas of New York City.
11" x 8½". xxv + 144 + 22 pp. + xi pls. (backed, 1 folding). New York. 1942, 1943.
Presented by the Association.
Inf. file 712.21 : 693-7
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DAY NURSERIES, New York**
Concerning play-yard surfaces.
dupl. typescript. 11" x 8½". [1943 or earlier.]
Presented by the Association.
- BIBLIOGRAPHY (general)**
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 016 : 05
The Subject index to periodicals. 1940; 1941.
each 12" x 9½". Lond. 1942, 1943. £3 17s. P.
- HULL REGIONAL SURVEY and HOUSING CENTRE**
Civic diagnosis. An outline summary of planning research undertaken by the . . . Survey and a guide to the interim exhibition shown in London and Hull &c. [Survey of Kingston-upon-Hull.]
pam. 9½". n.p. 1943. 1s. 6d. R. (2).
2 leaflets inserted.

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An election of candidates for membership will take place in April 1944. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 25 March 1944.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS ASSOCIATES (4)

ARONOWITZ: ISAAC, B.Arch. (Rand.) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], Harrow Court, St. Peter's Road, East London, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

CHALMERS: GORDON TUDHOPE, B.Arch. (Rand.) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], c/o University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. A. S. Furner, S. C. Dowsett and Robert Howden.

GREENBLO: EZRA [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], "Bellevue," Cromer Road, Muizenburg, Cape, South Africa. H. J. Brownlee, John Perry and Prof. L. W. T. White.

GRFIC: MRS. DOREEN EDITH [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], 48 Twickenham Avenue, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, South Africa. Gordon Leith and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

ELECTION: JANUARY 1944

An election of candidates for membership will take place in January 1944. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 10 January 1944.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (11)

DURNFORD: WILLIAM JOHN [A. 1920], Architect's Department, L.C.C., County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1: 4 Litchfield Way, N.W.11. W. E. Brooks, E. P. Wheeler and J. H. Forshaw.

FORWARD: MAURICE HOWARD, P.A.S.I. [A. 1932], Town Hall, Dewsbury, Yorks: 8 Thirlmere Road, Dewsbury. C. H. Aslin, Leonard Rigby and Harold Thornton.

GARDHAM: HENRY EDGAR [A. 1931], Queen's Buildings, Queen Street, Sheffield: Rothay Manor, Ambleside, Westmorland. C. B. Flockton, W. G. Davies and Lt.-Col. F. J. Taylor.

MACMANUS: FREDERICK EDWARD BRADSHAW [A. 1926], 5 Chancery Lane, W.C.2: 1 Wellgarth Road, N.W.11. Julian Leathart, H. V. Ashley and S. R. Pierce.

NORTH: THOMAS EUGENE [A. 1936], Town Hall, West Ham, E.15: 29 Shirley Gardens, Barking, Essex. Harold Bailly, Prof. Patrick Abercrombie and J. H. Forshaw.

PAXTON: NORVAL ROWALLAN, M.C. [A. 1923], 11 Cavendish Road, Leeds 1: "Kelyin," Knaresborough Road, Harrogate. J. E. Stocks, J. R. McKay and A. G. Henderson.

PICKFORD: LEONARD [A. 1921], Anchor Brewhouse, Horselydown, S.E.1: 16 St. John's Avenue, Putney, S.W.15. F. M. Kirby, Sir Banister Fletcher and Martin Skinner.

SALISBURY: JOHN VYVYAN (Lt. R.N.V.R.) [A. 1938], 12 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2: 43 High Street, Harpenden, Herts. L. Stuart Stanley and Sir George H. Oatley and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

VANES: ROBERT NEWTON [A. 1909], Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., 43 Bedford Square, W.C.1: "Wayaside," Station Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey. Prof. S. D. Adshead, D. Thomson and C. C. T. Doll.

And the following Licentiate who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

BACON: FRANCIS, Ash Mead Cottage, Denham, Bucks. Basil Oliver, Horace Farquharson and the President and Hon. Sec. of the B.B. and O.A.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).

CLARKE: ERNEST SEYMOUR, F.S.I., 7 Ely Place, Holborn, E.C.1: 4 Shortlands Road, Shortlands, Kent. Lieut.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, C. B. Marshall and Harold Dicksee.

AS ASSOCIATES (6)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

- BEAUMONT : JOSEPH DUNCAN [Edinburgh Coll. of Art], "Longwood," Shandon Drive, Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland. Leslie Grahame-Thomson, F. C. Mears and W. I. Thomson.
 CHANDLER : HUGH BRIAN [Univ. of London], 46 Worcester Road, Sutton, Surrey. Prof. A. E. Richardson, L. S. Stanley and H. O. Corfiato.
 FORREST : FRANK [Final], 43 Leyland Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, A. L. N. Russell and H. I. Merriman.
 HUTCHINGS : MISS PHYLLIS MARY [Univ. of Liverpool], The Old Hall, Frodsham, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and H. Thearle.
 POTTS : JOHN DOUGLAS, Dip. Arch. (Sheffield) [Univ. of Sheffield], 189 The Wheel, Ecclesfield, Sheffield. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton and J. M. Jenkinson.
 TALLON : JUSTIN DAVID, B. Arch. [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 5 Wellington Park, Belfast. J. V. Downes, Vincent Kelly and J. J. Robinson.

AS LICENTIATES (18)

- BIRD : GEORGE WILLIAM, Ministry of Works, Maintenance Division, Cleland House, Page Street, S.W.1 : 160a Southborough Lane, Bickley, Kent. C. J. Burnett, C. D. Hawley and L. H. Bucknell.
 BROWN : ARTHUR, c/o Messrs. David Brown & Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Park Works, Huddersfield : 70 Heaton Road, Huddersfield. Eric Morley, H. W. Barker and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
 BRYCESON : THOMAS GORDON, Architect's Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1 : 16 Queen's Road, Beckenham, Kent. J. W. Hepburn, R. Wilson and G. W. Home.
 CLARE : ARTHUR ROY, "Elmbank," West End Lane, Pinner, Middlesex. J. H. Markham, G. E. Clare and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
 CLAYDON : JOHN ARTHUR, County Architectural Department, Beds. County Council, Shire Hall, Bedford : 54 Phillpotts Avenue, Bedford. Jno. Stuart, J. H. Haughan and H. Carr.
 CROBIN : JOHN REGINALD PATRICK, "Burleigh," 273 Hillmorton Road, Rugby. H. C. Hughes, C. Scriven and H. W. Weedon.
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 HOFMANN : EDGAR DANIEL, Middlesex County Council, Guildhall, S.W.1 : 32 Cheyne Walk, N.W.4. W. T. Curtis, H. W. Burchett and David Robertson.
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 MORLEY-PARK : WERNER, c/o 3 St. James's Terrace, Nottingham. G. C. Wilson, E. W. B. Scott and T. G. Scott.
 MURTHWAITE : STANLEY FRANK, 12a Berkeley Close, Ruislip, Middlesex. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
 ORGAN : EDWARD DANIEL, 54 Upper Bristol Road, Milton, Weston-super-Mare. A. B. Grayson, A. F. French and P. B. Rigg.
 RICHARDSON : ROBERT HENRY WILLOBY, Medecroft, Rudgwick, Nr. Horsham, Sussex. Graham Dawbarn, Samuel Beverley and C. W. Reeves.
 SOMERSET : JAMES HERBERT, Woodcote Hotel, Epsom, Surrey. Francis Jones, Isaac Taylor and C. G. Agate.
 VALENTINE : WILLIAM CHARLES, 47 Gloucester Terrace, W.2 : 6 Wordsworth Parade, Green Lanes, Hornsey, N.8 : 94 Holmefield Court, Belsize Grove, N.W.3. T. J. Rushton, Sir Charles Nicholson and L. H. Harrington.
 WALFORD : STANLEY ARTHUR, 18 Austin Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset. L. M. Austin, W. J. Mountain and Philip Hardy.

ELECTION : NOVEMBER 1943

The following candidates for membership were elected in November 1943.

AS FELLOWS (15)

- BORRETT : MAJOR ALBERT REGINALD [A. 1933], Windsor.
 CHAMBERLAIN : THOMAS LEWIS JOHN [A. 1938], Reading.
 DAY : BENJAMIN IVOR [A. 1934], Bristol.
 FAYAZUDDIN : MOHAMMAD [A. 1934], Hyderabad.
 GREENIDGE : JOHN THEODORE WATERMAN [A. 1925], Kettering.

- MATTHEWS : HAROLD EWART [A. 1914], Dorchester.
 RIDLEY : GEOFFREY WILLIAM, O.B.E., J.P. [A. 1914], York.
 SQUIRE : RAGLAN HUGH ANSTRUTHER [A. 1938].
 URWIN : SAMUEL ERNEST [A. 1927], Gloucester.
 WALGATE : CHARLES PERCIVAL [A. 1913], Cape Town.
 WATSON : JOHN, Dip. Arch., Glas. [A. 1926], Glasgow.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying

Examination :

- ADIE : GEORGE MOUNTFORD.
 ASHBY : LESLIE JOHN, Oxford.
 EDWARDS : CLIFTON, Stoke-on-Trent.
 FIFIELD : CYRIL, A.M.T.P.I., P.A.S.I., Dorchester.

AS ASSOCIATES (37)

- ALFORD : PETER GREENWOOD, Newport, Mon.
 BOCK : HANS EDDIE, B.Arch. [Rand.], Johannesburg.
 BOLLAND : FRANCIS SENIOR, Cheadle.
 BROADBENT : JOHN DESMOND.
 BYRAM : DAVID RADCLIFFE, Oldham.
 CATON : KENNETH JAMES, Leeds.
 CHILDS : DERRICK RIGBY.
 COHEN : LIONEL GEORGE, Dip. Arch. [C.T.], Seapoint, Cape Province.
 CRESSWELL : DONALD RANDAL, Chilwell, Notts.
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 GREENEN : FRANK ROWLAND.
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 HYLAND : MISS JOAN LUTZEN, B.Arch.
 ISAACS : ADOLPH MENDEL, B.A., Manchester.
 JARRETT : MAURICE CHARLES, Coventry.
 JONES : HERBERT, Liverpool.
 KIRKPATRICK : GEOFFREY.
 LAMBERT : RONALD, Halifax.
 LAW : CHARLES, Liversedge, Yorks.
 LEVY : DENZIL NATHAN DAVID, B.Arch. [Rand.], Port Elizabeth.
 LURIE : SAMUEL.
 MCALISTER : WILLIAM ALBERT, Double Bay, New South Wales.
 MALCOLM : NIGEL KENNETH ROY, Sydney, New South Wales.
 NAUNTON : MISS MARGARET DOREEN, Manchester.
 OWEN : STANLEY GEORGE, Birmingham.
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 PARTINGTON : JAMES ERNEST, Bolton.
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 SIDWELL : JOHN ROLAND, Coventry.
 SINGER : THOMAS STANLEY, Warwick.
 SKARRATT : ERIC NORRIS, Glenbrook, New South Wales.
 SKELTON : LESLIE GEORGE.
 SMYTH : WILLIAM GRANVILLE, Belfast.
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AS LICENTIATES (17)

- ALLOTT : ARTHUR BENNETT, Rotherham.
 BATELY : IRVINE, J.P.
 BROWN : VIVIAN HENRY ALLPORT, Stafford.
 EDWARDS : DAVID MERVYN, Wolverhampton.
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 HAND : JOHN CHARLES, Stoke-on-Trent.
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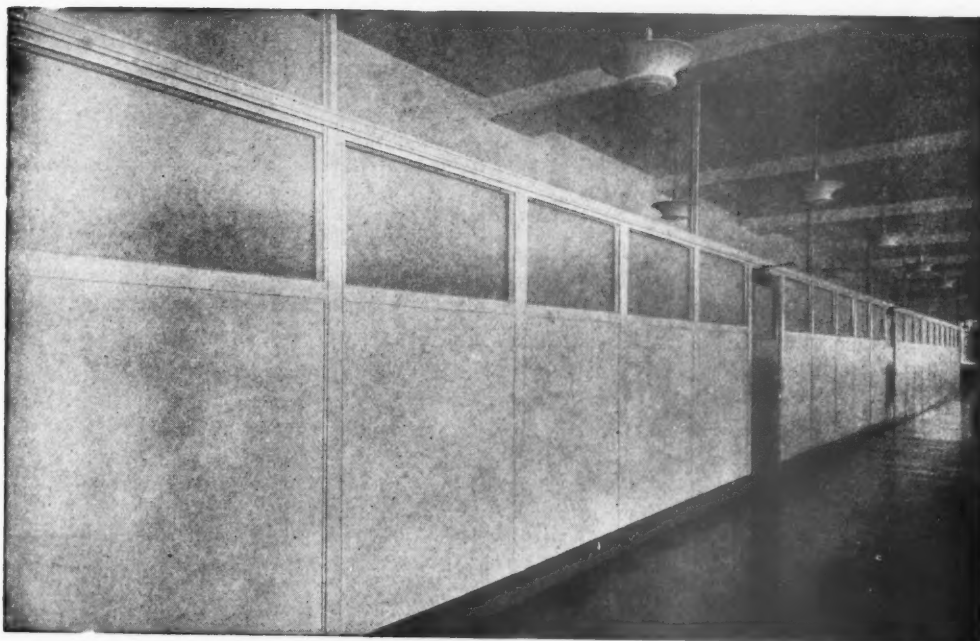
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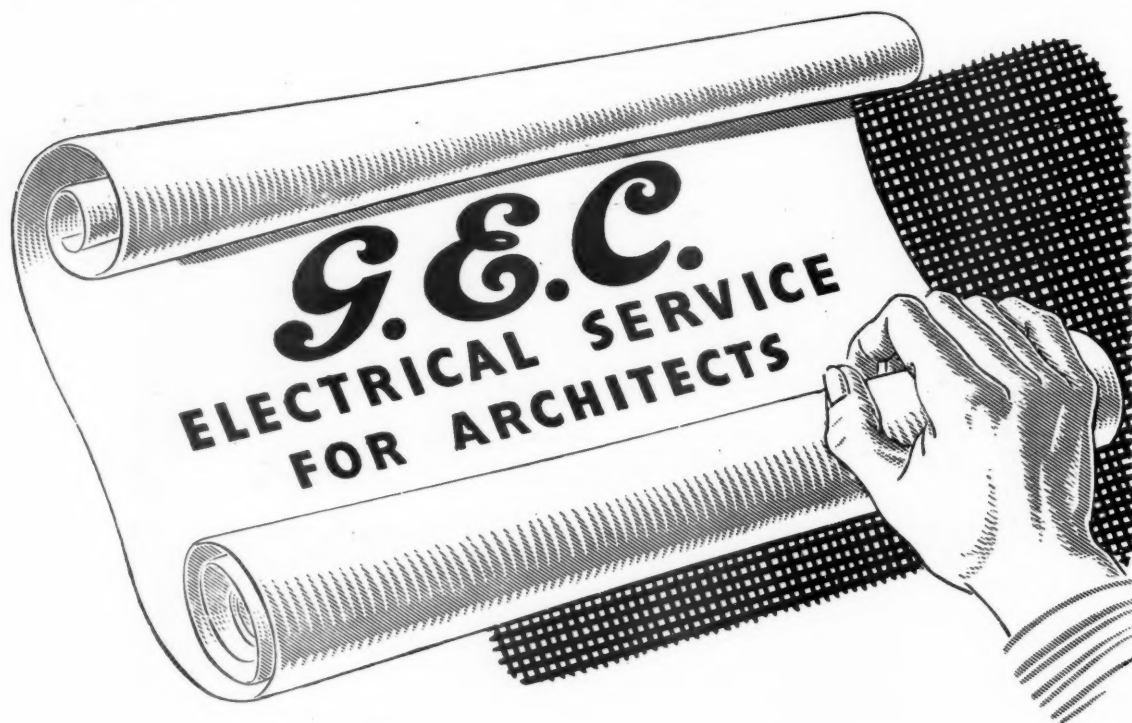
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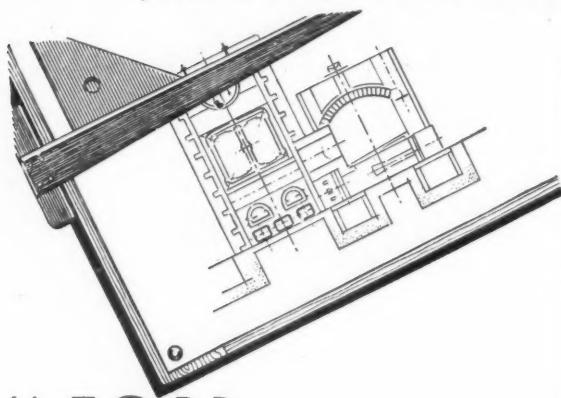
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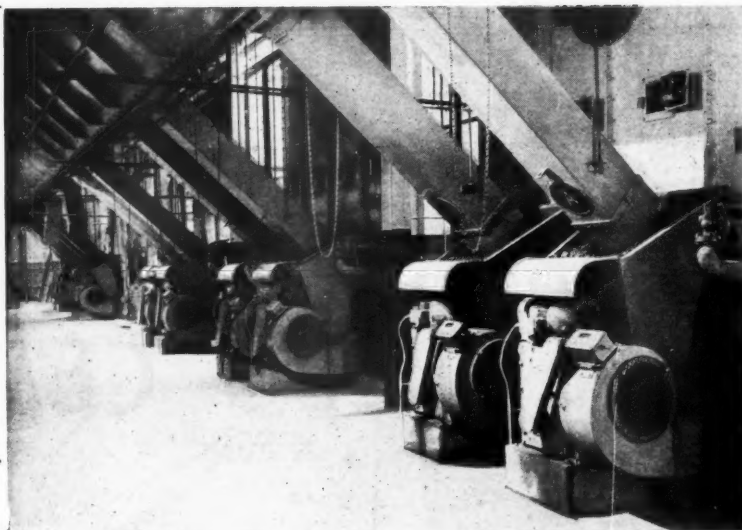
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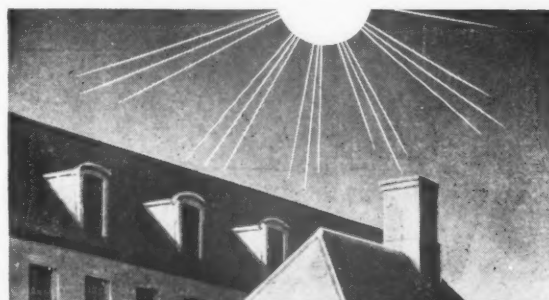
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